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PUDOR'S ANNUAL

• 1932 •

*Plants
Seeds
Bulbs*

Puyallup, Washington
U. S. A.

A Book for garden Lovers



General Directions to Customers

The attention of our customers is respectfully called to the following directions, which will, if followed, be an aid to purchasers as well as ourselves:

ORDER EARLY. We aim to execute all orders as soon as received, but during the rush season from March to May and again from July to September, slight delays are unavoidable, which, however, can be largely overcome by our patrons anticipating their wants and ordering and taking delivery of their requirements early.

CANADIAN SHIPMENTS. Flower seeds are sent postpaid. Plants are sent by express, purchaser paying all charges. Patrons who wish to purchase plants or bulbs must secure a permit from the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

SAFE ARRIVAL OF PACKAGES. We guarantee the safe arrival of all goods sent by express or mail to points within the United States. If a package sent by express or mail is injured or lost, we will replace it as soon as informed of the fact. Goods sent in any other way are solely at purchaser's risk. Frequently it happens that orders never reach us or are without signature. When customers fail to receive their packages in a reasonable time they should inform us, and at the same time send a copy of their order and any other information necessary to trace the goods. Claims for damage must be made on receipt of goods. We do not hold ourselves responsible for failure after delivery of the goods in good condition.

ERRORS. We exercise the utmost care in filling orders, striving to do a little more than we offer; yet in the press of business, errors sometimes occur, in which event we wish to be promptly notified of the fact, and will make such corrections as will be satisfactory. Please keep copies of all your orders for comparison.

REMITTANCES should be made by Post Office Money Order, Drafts on New York Banks, or Express Money Orders. We disclaim all responsibility when remittances are not made as above directed. Where it is not possible to obtain these, the letters should be registered. Coin should not be sent by mail.

CASH WITH ORDER. Please send money with the order sufficient to cover the whole bill. We decline sending goods "Collect on Delivery" unless remittance be made on account to guarantee acceptance.

NAME AND ADDRESS. Please remember to write on each order your name, post office, county and state; also give number of street or P. O. box as distinctly as possible; also the nearest express office, or, if on a stage route, send us special directions.

CATALOGS. We send our customers two catalogs annually, viz: Garden Book in January, Iris and Mid-Summer Catalog combined about July 1. Customers having more than one address will oblige by stating to which address they wish the catalogs mailed.

NON-WARRANTY. Most of the failures with seeds, plants and bulbs are due to causes entirely beyond our control, such as unfavorable weather or soil conditions, too deep or too shallow planting, etc., which renders it impossible for us to guarantee success, and although we take all possible care to supply only such goods as will, under proper conditions, produce satisfactory results, we still give no warranty as to description, quality or productiveness of any of the seeds, plants or bulbs we send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop, and every order for articles named in this catalog will be executed on these conditions only. It must, however, be plain to everyone who gives the matter the slightest thought that it is to our best interests to send out only such stock as will not only grow, but prove true to name and description.

PUDOR'S, INC.

 **We are NOT open for business on Sundays** 

Visitors who want to see the flowers always welcome!

To All Customers and Friends

Greetings:

In the first place, it is my pleasant duty to sincerely thank you again for your continued support and confidence. Your helpful letters, your expressions of appreciation and satisfaction in our seeds, etc., have been of so friendly and personal a character that I feel I cannot let this opportunity slip by without a word or two to you who have made business a real pleasure to me.

In soliciting a continued share of your valued orders, may I assure you of our best, prompt and careful attention to serve you to your entire satisfaction. Your confidence has been far and away my most valuable asset, and our constant aim will be to deserve and justify it.

Yours respectfully,



President and General Manager.

THE WINNER OF THE \$10.00 IN OUR 1931 PRIZE COMPETITION

Won by Mrs. Frank Morrison at Anchorage, Alaska



Behold how Pudor's Delphiniums grow in frigid Alaska, with its short summers.

The Delphiniums shown in the above photograph were grown from our seeds in far away, cold Alaska by Mrs. Frank Morrison at Anchorage. She says: "My Delphinium border is 40 feet long, 5 feet wide. The tallest stalks were 8 feet 10 inches, the SHORTEST 6 feet! The colorings were simply gorgeous, from deepest purple and blues to the most delicate lavenders, pink and sky blue. The spikes were of great size, many 36 to 42 inches, with florets that a silver dollar often failed to cover."

Mrs. Morrison originally bought seeds from our "DREAM" variety (Pudor's Prize Winner strain).

A COMPETITION ALL CAN ENTER

No Special Horticultural Skill Required

\$25.00 CASH PRIZES FOR BEST PHOTOGRAPHS

WE WILL PAY \$10.00 IN CASH for the best photograph (in our judgment) of a bed or border of DELPHINIUM SEEDLINGS grown from the 1931 seed crop of any of our strains or individual varieties as listed herein, bought from us during the fall of 1931 or early spring of 1932. Since it will take the seedlings from 5 to 6 months to bloom from the spring sown seeds, we will wait until the first week in November for all the photographs to be in—no later. Of course, the earlier you sow your seeds this spring (February or March in a hot-bed or greenhouse) the better are your chances for a fine showing of blossom stalks during July and August, but even seeds sown in the early part of April will produce blooming seedlings during September and October, provided you prick out your tiny seedlings as soon as large enough to handle, planting them 6 to 10 inches apart.

Further, WE WILL PAY \$5.00 IN CASH for the best photograph (in our judgment) of a single cut stalk of our PRIZE WINNER Delphinium strain ("DREAM" is of the Prize Winner strain) grown either from seeds or seedlings or clumps purchased from us direct during 1930 or 1931. It will be necessary to cut such a stalk from a two or three year old clump; small seedlings would not produce a large and fine enough stalk. Some care and patience and skill will have to be used to produce a fine photograph, such as shown on page 19 of the Shah and Millicent Blackmore.

Lastly, WE WILL PAY \$10.00 IN CASH for the best photograph (in our judgment) of a bed or border of Delphiniums of PUDOR'S PRIZE WINNER Strain (none others) GROWN FROM SEEDLINGS only (not seed) purchased from us direct, either in the Fall of 1931 or Spring of 1932; we will wait for these photographs until the first week in November, not later, in order to give us time to publish them in our 1933 GARDEN GUIDE. A request: Keep persons, animals and ugly sheds or buildings out of your pictures; they are detrimental to an artistic picture.

Write your name and address on the back of your photo. We can enter into no correspondence in connection with this competition, and no photos will be returned unless stamped and addressed envelope of the necessary size is enclosed. We hope to publish the winning photos in our Spring 1933 catalog.

A REQUEST

We publish two catalogs annually: our large Annual, mailed out in January and our Mid-Summer Catalog in June-July, containing a large list of seeds, bulbs and Iris for late Summer and Fall planting. Sometimes, through no fault of ours, these are delayed or lost in the post, and should you not receive your lists at the usual time, will you notify us and we will send you another copy. Then again, should you receive two copies we should be very greatly favored if you would hand on the spare one to a gardening friend. Will you also notify us of any change of address or of any wrongly-addressed envelopes?

We shall be only too pleased to forward copies of our catalog to any of your gardening friends who you think might be interested, if you just let us have their names and addresses. **THANK YOU.**

Mr. O. M. Pudor, Puyallup, Wash.
Dear Sir:

Virginia, Minnesota, August 16, 1931.

Thought it would please you to know that about five dozen plants of your various best varieties were sent to me this spring, and that all were so beautiful, it was like a miracle to await the buds to open, and see such beauties when they unfolded.

It does not seem possible that seedlings can grow such large stalks, and the several new stalks coming up and in bud from these little plants, promise more surprises.

I planted the seedlings April 15, and for three weeks they were under evergreen branches and blankets on account of killing frost, and later they weathered a May 20th blizzard, no mildew or blight on any of them so far.

As soon as my garden is reconstructed, I do not want anything but Delphiniums, all my fondest hopes and dreams of beauty in flowers have been fulfilled in my Pudor's Delphiniums.

Wishing you increased success, I am, respectfully,

MRS. E. S.

NOVELTIES AND RECENT INTRODUCTIONS

	Per Pkt.
Aster <i>Farreri</i> . The plant commences to flower about the end of April and continues throughout May and June. It is perfectly hardy and of very vigorous growth. The beauty of the flower, the ray petals of which a lovely soft tone of violet mauve, is greatly enhanced by a large golden-orange disc. This combination of color, as can well be imagined, gives a most wonderful effect. In diameter the flowers are from 2½ to 3 in. across, and each plant carries 20 to 30 flowers on long, stiff, naked stems.	\$.25
Aster <i>Delavayi</i> . An extremely beautiful Chinese species, close tufts of olive-green foliage, stout naked stems bearing an exceptionally large solitary flower; the ray florets are very thin and inclined to twist; a delightful shade of lavender-blue with a conspicuous jet-black disc. It is very curious and before the flower fully develops the ray florets tie themselves across the black disc in a most conspicuous and charming manner. We are of the opinion this is one of the most beautiful of the species of recent introduction, 2 packets for 25c.	.15

ASTER SUB-COERULEUS (Perennial)

A hardy species of Perennial Aster from Northwest India. Handsome clear mauve Marguerite flowers, 3 inches across, each one having the contrast of a bold orange-yellow center; borne on long straight stems, and invaluable for cutting. Easily raised from seed. In the open ground the plants bloom profusely in early June from a sowing made in the previous season. Makes an excellent pot plant for the conservatory, where it starts flowering as early as February. Height 12 to 15 inches, 2 pkts.	25c
Cynoglossum—Pink (New). In growth and general appearance this resembles the blue, only that the flowers are rich, deep pink and are more striking than pink Forget-me-nots; in moderate climates these plants are perennial. This remarkable novelty was first introduced by the Royal Botanical Gardens of Kew, England, and is now offered for sale for the second year. ½ oz. 90c; 2 packets 25c.	.15

TROLLIUS LEDEBOURI “GOLDEN QUEEN” GLOBE FLOWER

Award of Merit, Royal Horticultural Society, London

We offer again seed of this beautiful hardy perennial plant. It is a valuable garden plant and continues in bloom from June till October; in fact, we cut flowers outside as late as November.

This variety is very vigorous; it grows quite three feet in height, but its chief value lies in the size of the flowers, which are four inches across; the rich golden color of the outer petals and the intense orange color of the smaller petals near the center of the flower intermix and blend beautifully with the yellow anthers. The plant is extremely floriferous and continues in flower for a long period; in fact, the constancy with which it blooms in autumn as well as early summer is very remarkable. It comes practically true to type from seed. Any slight variation which may appear is only in the number of petals, but the fewer petals is amply compensated for by their being of such size and substance as not to be noticeable.

Most *Trollius* are rather uncertain to raise from seed when sown in the spring, but one of the great recommendations this introduction has is that the seed germinates freely when sown in the spring. We tested this point very fully by three successive sowings in March, April and May, when practically every seed germinated. Blooms same year if sown early. Seed, pkt. 25c and 50c.

SWEET WIVELSFIELD

A new race of hardy annuals. This new annual is an interesting cross between *Dianthus Allwoodi* and Sweet William, having characteristics of both parents, yet distinct from either. Sweet Wivelsfield is an English novelty offered for the first time last season. Few plants can compare with it for wealth of color and long season of bloom, and it appears to be remarkably successful for exhibitions. Flowers cut for the English exhibition tables have been fresh at the end of a week's show. This variety being an entirely new creation, Sweet Wivelsfield is offered in mixture only. Packet 25c.

Meconopsis Baileyi

Meconopsis Baileyi. One of the finest introductions of recent years. This beautiful blue perennial Poppy, brought over from Thibet by Captain Kingdon Ward, throws up from its root-stock half a dozen leafy stems 2 or 3 feet high, well furnished with broad sea-green leaves and bearing freely at their heads large four-petaled blooms of a glorious sky-blue color, the effect of which is enhanced by a central zone of golden-yellow anthers. This superb plant has been accorded by the Royal Horticultural Society a First Class Certificate and an Award of merit. It is hardy, and should soon become one of the most popular plants in cultivation. Imported seed, per pkt., 25c.

Requirements of Meconopsis Baileyi

I have noticed your discussions of Meconopsis Baileyi in Horticulture. For several seasons I tried to raise this plant from seed in a cold frame, planting in May or June, according to instructions on the English packets. The seeds always germinated quickly and abundantly, yet, although well-shaded, they promptly died. This year I tried planting indoors in late March, in soil made of equal parts of leafmold, peat-moss, and sand; then pricking out into small pots, and have apparently succeeded.

The main point seems to be never to let any sunshine at all touch the plants. Mine survived the very hot weather of the Summer—once 100 degrees—with the loss of only three or four. The pots were not plunged into soil, although kept in complete shade close to the north side of the house, and were watered nearly every day, with a fine hose. Since the leaves seem immune to mildew—as they appear to be to most parasites—I watered in the hottest part of the day, to give the seedlings the benefit of cooling by evaporation. I have now nearly 30 husky plants, some of which early last month I transferred to the cold frame for the Winter, in five-inch pots, plunging them, still where no sunlight can touch them. Most of them I have planted where I want them to bloom, in a sheltered northern exposure where even the June sun does not penetrate, and in soil that is sand and leafmold.

—Robert Dunn, in Horticulture.



Meconopsis Baileyi

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Katonah, N. Y.

GYPSOPHILA PACIFICA

A new rose-colored or pink hardy perennial Baby's Breath; begins to flower when the white paniculata varieties have passed. (Not to be confused with the pink Statice latifolia, the great Sea Lavender, which some gardeners insist upon calling Pink Baby's Breath, which it is not.)

The above new pink Gysophila is a true Baby's Breath of the paniculata variety, 1/16 oz. 50c 1/8 oz. \$1.00

.25



Dahlias are more easily grown from seeds than Asters and Stocks

Dahlia "Coltness Hybrids" Improved

In offering this special selection of our Coltness Hybrids, we feel confident that our customers will find it a great advance on the type already offered, containing as it does some lovely colors not hitherto found in Dahlias. The coloring of these selected hybrids is very comprehensive, ranging from deep crimson to white, and embracing delicate pinks and roses, as well as yellows and mauves and various shades of scarlets and purples. The habit of the plant is also improved, being dwarfer and more compact, so that we have no doubt that our selection will increase the fame with which this charming class of Dahlia is already regarded. These Dahlias are easily raised from seeds, blooming profusely within four or five months from seeds, if started in the house in February or early March.

Seeds, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c; 3 pkts. for 60c; per pkt. \$.25

NEW BEDDING PLANT

Dahlia Coltness Gem. Brilliant Scarlet Bedding Dahlia, height two feet.

Flowers easily August to October. Grows anywhere and is fast superseding the once popular geranium. PLANT OUTDOORS FROM END OF MAY. Easily grown from seeds. Per pkt.50

Tubers, each50

ENGLISH HYBRID MINIATURE PAEONY OR CHARM DAHLIAS

A new race of Dwarf Bedding Dahlias

The outcome of 10 years' scientific hybridization and selection. In the main, they are semi-double, require no stakes, may be planted 18 to 20 inches apart, and rarely exceed 24 inches in height. Given the same treatment, they are more easy to raise from seed than Asters, and the flowering period is very lengthy, from beginning of July to the first severe frost. They make lovely and lasting cut flowers. These new hybrids are available in both seeds and tubers.

Seeds, mixed, per pkt. 25c. Tubers, mixed, 35c ea., 6 for \$2.00; all different.

NOTE: Seeds sown in February or March and grown on, make splendid plants, which bloom from July until cut down by frost, and will produce many tubers.

WHITE DELPHINIUMS

Hundreds of customers are clamoring every season for seeds from White Delphiniums but so far we have refused to sell any, for the reason that these plants are in most cases unsatisfactory, being of a somewhat weak, slow maturing nature, and often all the resulting seedlings from a sowing of our white seeds will produce blue blooming plants. But this is all changed now; we have secured a NEW WHITE STRAIN (Barber's) which produces as vigorous, tall growing and fast maturing plants as the best hybrids—a wonderful thing—true, quite a percentage of the seedlings will be blue, but you will get a good many fine whites from every package, some as fine or possibly better than PEARL NECK-LACE, ANGEL'S BREATH or WHITE SISTER, from which varieties our seedlings originated.

Our White Delphinium Seeds are saved from the purest whites and best and most vigorous plants only, which are carefully guarded from any possible insect or bird contact. These seeds are not for sale until the coming summer (please keep this in mind) and the supply is very limited. Each package will contain in the neighborhood of 125 seeds at \$2.50.

NOTICE: Not less than a package is sold.



*White Delphinium Seedlings, Daughters of "Pearl Necklace"
(Hoodacres)*

NEW ANNUAL LARKSPURS—UPRIGHT OR DELPHINIUM TYPE

Miss California. A very rich deep pink on a salmon ground. The habit of the plant is more distinctly upright, or Delphinium type, than any other variety of Larkspur introduced to date, with foliage of a healthy green appearance. The laterals are more numerous, grow closer to the center, and many can be cut two feet long without injury to the plant. The flowers are extremely double and placed in such a manner as to give the impression of Delphinium spikes rather than Larkspur. We consider MISS CALIFORNIA the acme of perfection in every way, and prophesy this will be in greater demand when it has been thoroughly tried out. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c; per pkt. 25c.

Carmine King may be described as the first of the deep carmine rose shades in the new upright type of Larkspur. As with Miss California, it comes fully true to type and color, which we consider most extraordinary in pink Larkspurs and is just the right tone of carmine to make it showy. The flowers are a great improvement in size and color over rose-scarlet in the old stock-flowered type. It must, however, not be confused with the old Lustrous Carmine, which is much darker than CARMINE KING. This variety could be used for forcing under glass in localities where weather conditions reduce the color in the more delicate shades of pink and rose. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c; pkt. 25c.

THE FLAME NASTURTIUM (*Tropaeolum Speciosum*)

A gorgeous hardy perennial climber from Chile; it loves a cool root-run, and it will flourish only on a north or east side. A rapid climber that is worthy of a trial and patience. Whether it is draping a 20-foot wall or flinging ropes of scarlet flowers over pergola, arbor or shrub with its matchless grace, it gives one of the most gorgeous displays of the year. Seeds should be sown where the plants are to grow in good garden loam and leafmold. In the north of Scotland it is naturalized along field hedgerows and so must be very hardy. Best grown from seeds, early in the spring where it is to grow. Per pkg. 25c.

RARE IRIS SPECIES AND HYBRIDS BY PERRY

Hyacinthina, rare species from Thibet, remarkably free flowering with soft, blue flowers. Seedlings this spring \$1.00 per dozen. Not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen sold. Transplanted clumps this fall 40c each; \$4.00 for 12.

Chrysfor Hybrids. A new race of early flowering Irises, producing a profusion of dainty flowers during the early spring. Invaluable for cutting, lasting well in water. Masses of grass-like foliage from which issue many stout, wiry stems bearing several medium-sized flowers in shades of white, lavender, sky-blue, purple, sulphur-yellow and bronze. In mixed assortments only. We are entirely sold out of plants and seedlings for spring delivery, but will have both sizes again this fall. Seedlings \$1.00 per doz.; transplanted clumps 35c each, \$2.00 for six, all different. Remember, Fall delivery. Seeds (easily grown), per pkt. 25c.

Dougbrauct. Another beautiful hybrid. Seedlings \$1.00 per dozen. Not less than six sold. Blooming sized clumps 35c each, \$2.00 for six.

Bulleyraphes. A fine hybrid of recent introduction. Prices of seedlings this spring \$1.00 per dozen. Not less than six sold. Transplanted clumps this fall, 35c each; six for \$2.00.

Chrysogana. Another fine hybrid of recent introduction. Prices: Seedlings, this spring, \$1.00 per dozen. Not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen sold. Blooming sized clumps this spring or next fall, 35c each; \$2.00 for $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.

ANTHEMIS—GOLDEN MARGUERITE

Anthemis tinctoria Perry's Variety. A new perennial of sterling merit, easily grown in any ordinary border, producing a profusion of large, well-shaped flowers from June to October. Delicate fern-like foliage, smothered with bright golden-yellow flowers 2 to 3 inches in diameter; plants 18 to 24 inches high. The lovely golden yellow flowers are invaluable for cutting purposes, lasting for days. Award of Merit, Royal Horticulture Society. Easily grown from seed and blooms profusely same year. Seeds carefully re-selected by us

List of Choice Hardy Perennial Seeds

Flower Seeds by Weight

We carry large stocks of all Flower Seeds and shall be pleased to quote larger amounts of the varieties we list upon application.

ACONITUM—MONK'S HOOD (Family: Ranunculaceae)

	Pkt.
A. <i>Autumnale</i> . Spark's Variety. A fine tall growing variety with very dark blue flowers; height 5 ft.	\$.25
A. <i>Fischeri</i> . Height 2 ft., deep blue flowers in dense spikes in autumn. 2 pkts. 25c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c	.15
<i>Napellus Praecox</i> . Rare and choice early-flowering variety; deep blue. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; 2 pkts. 25c	.15
<i>Wilsonii</i> . Porcelain blue, large and late flowering in handsome spikes; height 5 to 6 ft.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c Seeds require patience; slow to germinate; some 6 months. The Aconitums are bold, showy plants, growing easily in any soil.	.25

PERENNIAL ALYSSUM, MADWORT (Family: Cruciferae)

	Pkt.
Light soil in the sun for border and rockery.	
<i>Citrinum</i> . Charming variety, masses of lemon-yellow flowers, dwarf compact habit, specially good for edging and rockery; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.; April to June	\$.25
<i>Saxatile Compactum</i> . Yel.; April-May; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.; best grown as a hardy biennial and sown annually in July to keep plants neat looking; they bloom the following spring. Lovely in the border with blue Scillas. 3 pkts. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c	.10
<i>Rostratum</i> . Trailing species, yellow flowers in abundance during June and July; 1 ft. 2 pkts. for 25c	.15
<i>Serpentifolium</i> . Smallest and loveliest of the Alyssums. Racemes of clear lemon-yellow flowers; dwarf habit for the Alpine garden; blooms in April and May	.15

ANCHUSA, BUGLOSS (Family: Boraginaceae)

	Pkt.
Ordinary soil; lovely blue flowered border plants.	
<i>Italica</i> , "Dropmore Variety." 4 ft. June to September. Many panicles of lovely Gentian blue flowers; seeds should be sown July to September to bloom the following year; a gem for border effect. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; 2 pkts. 25c	.15
<i>Italica</i> "Opal." A perfect gem for border effect. $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. June to September; a pale, pleasing shade of blue. 2 pkts. 25c	.15
<i>Lisadell</i> , a beautiful clear gentian blue; 6 feet. 2 pkts. 25c	.15

ANEMONE—PULSATILLA

<i>The Pasque Flower</i> . Hardy perennial; desirable early spring flower for the border or rockery. Easily raised from seed. Height 1 ft. Color, violet. Seed	.15
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PERENNIAL ANEMONES ST. BRIGID

	Pkt.
These beautiful, brilliant flowers may be easily raised from seeds, sowing them early in spring in boxes or cold frames, or later out-of-doors, lightly covering them with a mixture of sandy loam and screened peat moss, thinning them out as they grow; entirely hardy. DOUBLE AND SINGLE IRISH CREAGH CASTLE STRAIN, the largest flowered strain with the finest range of colors. Seeds, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00	\$.25

ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon)

"Gay Antirrhinums powdered striped, and freaked,
 Laugh down the garden ways in motley wise,
 Rose-lipped, white-throated, blushing cherry-cheeked
 Some—and the rest like summer butterflies."

—Rosamund Marriott Watson.

Half-hardy perennial treated as an annual. One of the finest flowers for cutting; spikes long; gorgeously colored. Seed sown inside in January to March will bloom from July until Frost. May also be sown in open ground in April for blossoming in August, or sow outdoors in July or August for next year's plants.

Nanum grandiflorum. Large-flowering, medium height varieties. 2½ ft. The best type for general use.

"Advance." The flowers are a brilliant orange scarlet with a small yellow spot on the tip of the lower petal. A white throat enhances the resplendence of the coloring and renders the plant, which is of sturdy and compact habit, an excellent subject for summer bedding.

"Red Emperor." This novelty may be described as a rich deep scarlet; one of the finest colors yet produced in Antirrhinums. The habit of the plant is neat and compact and the bloom being produced in great profusion Red Emperor is admirably adapted for bedding in any situation.

"Majestic Sunset." The extra large individual flowers present an exquisite combination of color, being of a bright terra cotta above, shading gradually downwards into a rosy salmon. Viewed from a little distance, the tints become merged and the whole coloring transfused into a rich salmon red hue, and thus seen a bed of this splendid new variety seems to reflect the glories of the evening sky, a veritable sunset shade. We have no doubt as to the future of this grand new class, which compels admiration by its massive beauty and will be of immense value for bold schemes of bedding.

"Majestic Orange King." This novelty, with its sister sort "Sunset," forms the beginning of a new class called "Majestic." The flowers are of extra large size, often 2 inches across at the top. The coloring is an exquisite blend of shades, rich terra cotta above, the lip golden yellow merging to pure deep orange at the base, the general effect when seen in the mass being a brilliant rich orange. The plant is perhaps a little taller and more robust in appearance than the prevailing Nanum type, but will be found excellent for bedding, as well as for forming bold groups in large borders.

Twilight. Judging by the reception given to the varieties already introduced under this heading, we are confident as to the future of this fine new Snapdragon. It has all the eminent characteristics of the MAJESTIC class, great size and perfect form of the individual bloom, combined with ideal symmetry of the spike. The color is a delicate apricot with old gold center and salmon shading, the general effect when viewed in the mass being a delicate rosy salmon.

"Dazzler." The plants present a mass of dazzling bright scarlet bloom which seems in the sunshine to burn with a resplendent glow. Being of a very compact and symmetrical habit, "Dazzler" makes a magnificent bedder and will, we think, be found to surpass in this respect everything in its class which has yet been introduced.

Golden Queen. A rich golden-yellow of the MAJESTIC class.

Majestic Pink Delight. A pure salmon-pink, shading to apricot, with a golden-yellow center.

Best Mixture of all the above dwarf Antirrhinum 3 pkts. 25c; 1 pkt. \$.10
 Any of the above fine novelties, any 4 for 40c; 2 pkts. 25c; per pkt.15

TALL VARIETIES (Antirrhinum majus)

	Pkt.
"Golden King." Improved yellow. 2 pkts. for 25c	\$.15
"Harmony." Rich terra cotta pink, yellow center. 2 pkts. for 25c	.15
"Queen Victoria." Improved pure white. 2 pkts. for 25c	.15
Pink Domino (New). A soft, clear, rose pink. 2 pkts. for 25c	.15
Monarch. Deep velvety crimson, stem exceptionally strong and stiff. 2 pkts. 25c	.15
Mixture of all of the above tall varieties, 3 pkts. 25c	.10

Armeria Gigantea Rosea (Thrift Family)

A. Bee's Ruby (New). Neat tufts of evergreen foliage; flowers deep rose-pink, borne on stout stems; height 2 ft. 2 pkts. 25c .15

A. Ophialoto—Giant Thrift. Mixed pink, red and white—good rock plant .15

AQUILEGIA-COLUMBINE (Family: Ranunculaceae)

Pkt.
Alpina. A beautiful short-spurred form; clear blue; a treasure of the Alps; 15 in. 2 pkts. 25c .15

Mrs. Scott Elliott's Long-Spurred Yellow .25

Mrs. Scott Elliott's Long-Spurred Rosy-Pink and Pinks. Extra fine. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c .15

Mrs. Scott Elliott's "Emily Tenney." A lovely lavender. 1931 crop failed.

"Josephine Marsh." A late-flowering, long-spurred hybrid, originated in our garden; it begins to bloom when others are commencing to go to seed; the color is a lovely shade of old rose (deep pink) with yellow sepals. 1931 crop failed.

Aquilegia Caerulea. The lovely blue Colorado Rocky Mountain Columbine. Comes true from seed. It is a slow grower in captivity and needs shade and plenty of moisture at the roots, when it will produce the finest, longest-spurred flowers you have ever seen. Will not thrive in light, dry, sandy soil. Our seed is absolutely pure and true, as we have it collected in the mountains of Colorado. $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. 75c .25

Seed of the Rocky Mountain Columbine takes from 6 to 8 weeks to germinate; the best and surest method for a big and certain germination is to use the blanket method, viz: Keep moist old sacks or dark cloth kept moist, over the seed beds, but remove "muy pronto" as soon as seed begins to germinate.

Pyrenaica. From the Pyrenees Mountains. Strongly all deep blue flowers with yellow stamens; blooms very early before any of the other varieties. Pkt. .25

Olympica is entirely different; the spurs are of medium length, the center is pure white and the outside deep blue; one of the very finest. Seeds, 2 pkts. 25c .15

Dobbie's Imperial Hybrids. Unquestionably the finest strain of *Aquilegia* ever offered. This strain, which has been kept under close observation, is the concentrated work of 10 years' selection and re-selection, carried out by Mr. D. Thomson, the Schoolhouse, Duns. It is noteworthy for its very long spurs, fine form, and magnificent range of color. Amongst the "blues" will be found many tints of mauve, lilac, lavender, heliotrope, etc. The "reds" show almost every gradation from the palest pink to bright scarlet. A very special novelty.—(Dobbie's description.)

Finest mixed, 2 pkts. 25c .15

AUBRETIAS OR ROCK CRESS

For the rock wall or Alpine garden the brightest effects in early May are the sheets of flowers, always one of the most faithful and useful of rock plants. Easily grown from seeds.

Pkt.

Mrs. Lloyd Edwards. Beautiful crimson-purple variety. Seeds very scarce \$.35

New Large Flowering Hybrids. Many fine shades; exceptionally fine. Seeds, 2 pkts. for 25c .15

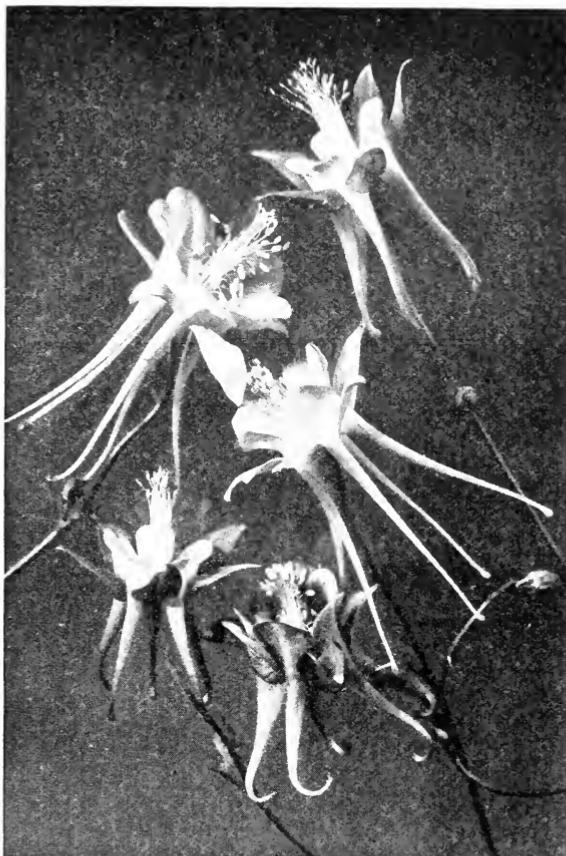
**CANDYTUFT—R. IBERIS—PERENNIAL CANDYTUFT
(Family: Cruciferae)**

Most valuable plants for rockery and the border, giving dense masses of flowers in the early spring.

Pkt.

Gibraltarica. Large white flowers, tinged lilac, very lovely; 12 inches; May to August. 2 for 25c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. 30c .15

Sempervirens. Pure white flowers, borne in great profusion, a perfect gem; 12 inches; April to July. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. 50c .20



*Dobbie's Improved Imperial Hybrids
Long-Spurred Aquilegias (Columbines)*

CAMPANULA (The Bell Flowers)

A sunny position with a moderately rich soil suits them best.

Pkt.

Carpatica. The lovely blue Carpathian Harebell for the rock garden or border.

Height 12 in. 2 pkts. for 25c

\$.15

C. Alba. The white form of the above; prices the same.

Persicifolia Grandiflora, Fairy Queen. The lovely peach-leaved Bellflower.

Immense, clear, azure-blue bells; height 18 in. to 2 feet; very showy and a most satisfactory cut flower, keeping for days

.15

Persicifolia Grandiflora Alba. The white form of the above; prices same.

Persicifolia Flore Pleno "Moerheimii." Double pure white; very fine

.25

Persicifolia Flore Pleno "Pfitzeri." Double blue

.25

Telham Beauty (New). The largest bells of beautiful china blue; height 2 feet. Seed always scarce

.25

Rotundifolia. The lovely Harebell of Scotland; pale blue, slender graceful habit; 9 inches

.15

C. Pyramidalis. The Chimney Bellflower. Fine for the border, 3 feet. Blue. 2 pkts. for 25c

.15

C. Pyramidalis Alba. The white variety. 2 pkts. for 25c

.15

C. Pyraversi. Hardy biennial. Dwarf. A New Hybrid with open bell-shaped flowers of lavender-blue with indigo center, borne freely on pyramidal stems

.25

BIENNIAL CAMPANULA, CANTERBURY BELL

These certainly are the most showy of all the Campanulas; no garden should be without a few. To succeed with them in cold climates is to sow the seed in boxes in June in order to get sturdy plants by fall, when they should be transplanted into cold frames, or in a well protected spot outside; the important thing is to keep water and melting snow from the crowns, or they will decay; then in the spring transplant into the border, and you will be rewarded with magnificent spikes of these lovely showy biennials. It is useless to sow the seed late in the summer or in the fall, because you would not get large plants for spring transplanting, or at the best you will get only mediocre plants, neither must you sow the seed in the spring, expecting to get blooming sized plants by summer—you won't. In warmer climates the seeds can be sown right outside and the plants later transferred into their permanent places. The important thing is to get large plants by fall to winter over; give them plenty of room in the border, two or three feet, and rich soil.

Per Pkt.

MEDIUM, Canterbury Bell (This is not the Cup and Saucer Type)

Single. Blue, white, deep lilac and rosy carmine; in separate colors.

2 pkts. for 25c; all four colors, 40c \$.15

Double. Blue, white, deep lilac, double rosy carmine; in separate colors.

3 for 60c; all four for 75c25

CALYCANTHEMA—CUP AND SAUCER TYPE

We are offering this type in four colors: Blue, white, deep lilac and rosy carmine. Any 2 pkts. for 25c

.15

Canterbury Bells, Pudor's Prize Mixture, comprising all colors of single and double and cup and saucer, unsurpassed. 1/16 oz. 25c

.10

CHEIRANTHUS—WALLFLOWER (Family: Cruciferae)

Allionii. So-called Siberian Wallflower; orange yellow, continuous flowering; a gem; sweet-scented; 1 foot; April to July and again in the fall if seeds are picked off; may be treated as an annual; sows itself.

2 for 25c; 1/4 oz. 50c15

COREOPSIS (Family: Compositae)

Ordinary soil in the sun.

Pkt.

Lanceolata Flore-Pleno. Double yellow. This is a semi-double form of the well known hardy perennial Coreopsis. From 50% to 60% are semi-double; it is distinctively more valuable than the old single type. Rich golden yellow flowers borne in great profusion the entire summer; a fine popular hardy plant. 2 for 25c; 1/8 oz. 35c

.15

"A real test of gardening is raising plants from seed. One gardener will get 200 plants, another 10, and another none at all from exactly similar packets of the same seed. The best gardener gets the biggest crop of seedlings. The secret is protection until the plants are large enough and strong enough to shift for themselves.

PLEASE DO NOTE!

As only such seeds as germinate well in our own establishment are supplied to customers, we will not and cannot accept responsibility for failure in the hands of others whose management, lack of equipment or lack of knowledge, may unconsciously be the cause of non-success.

Maplewood, New Hampshire, October 21, 1931.

"May I add that my Delphinium bed—seeds for which you supplied—has been the wonder and admiration of all who have seen it, and the last sprays were cut two days ago with many new buds willing to open."—Mrs. Ed. M.

Blue Hill, Maine, August 14, 1931.

"The Delphinium plant seedlings and advanced seedlings which you sent (at my own risk) last spring have all lived and many have blossomed. I was much pleased with them even with spring delivery which you do not advise for this section of the country."—J. E. L.

Billings, Montana, July 16, 1931.

"I am enclosing a picture of the Delphiniums that I bought from you as seedlings. I have been so well pleased with them that I thought you too might be interested to see how well they have done even in our arid climate, for Montana is really dry this summer."—Mrs. A. F. S. Lewis Ave.



**DOUBLE PERPETUAL CARNATIONS
CHABAUD OR EARLIEST FRENCH (ENFANT DE NICE)**

Beautiful double flowers of best quality, deliciously scented, as large as greenhouse carnations and easily raised from seeds; will bloom abundantly within four to six months after being sown; highly recommended.

	Pkt.
Legion of Honor. New, color brick red. Seeds	\$.25
Pink Beauty, hermosa pink25
Ruby. New, a deep crimson50
Scarlet (Firefly; McKinley)20
Yellow Pure (Marie Chabaud). Very fine color25
White (Jeanne Dionis)20

Any of the above named varieties in bulk: 1/16 oz. 75c.

Superb Mixture, 1/4 oz. \$1.00; 1/8 oz. 60c; 2 pkts. 25c; per pkt.

.15



DATURA SUAVEOLENS (ARBOREA)—ANGEL'S TRUMPET

This Datura is not very common, probably because it is not hardy in the North, but with protection can be grown in cold Massachusetts. It can be carried over the winter without difficulty by storing it in a cool cellar like Dahlia tubers and keeping it on the dry side, setting it out again when danger of frost is past in the Spring. Its leaves are large and have a tropical effect, while the huge trumpet-like flowers are often 10 to 12 inches long and five to six inches wide. The flowers have a marked fragrance especially after nightfall, and often last for ten days. If the plants are given rich ground and plenty of water they can be grown successfully in any garden, but they like a large amount of elbow room. We saw a specie of this Angel's Trumpet in the bottom of the Grand Canyon in Arizona near the Colorado River, along the banks of lovely Bright Angel's Creek, one early morning last spring while the moon and stars were shedding their silver light down canyon walls a thousand feet high. What a setting for an Angel's Trumpet!

Seeds

.25

Notes on Growing Delphiniums

By G. F. Langdon

(From the British Delphinium Society's Bulletin)

Delphiniums repay good cultivation and this implies a thorough preparation of the soil before planting. If of a light, sandy nature, a plentiful supply of rich cow manure is a great help to success, but if of a heavy clay consistency a lighter manure will be better, such as horse manure from stables where plenty of straw is used. Should this not be obtainable, decayed leaves, hop-manure or old mushroom bed manure will be helpful.

The soil should be well dug and if possible to the depth of two or three spits, well incorporating the manure as the work proceeds. It will be an advantage if this operation can be completed a month before planting, to allow the soil to settle. When planting clumps of Delphiniums in borders that are already occupied with other subjects, it will not be so easy to prepare the places; the same principles, however, should obtain and the soil be well worked and manured before planting.

It is a very debatable matter as to whether it is best to plant in autumn or spring. It depends so much on soil, situation and conditions, and also on which is the most convenient to the grower.

Generally speaking, my advice is to plant early in autumn or wait until spring. This, however, can be modified to suit special conditions and circumstances.

Should the soil be of a light nature and in a well-drained situation, late autumn planting can be practiced with impunity, whereas in a wet, heavy soil, it would be fatal, and possibly result in total loss of plants during the cold, wet days of mid-winter.

In such a soil, experience teaches one that the first fortnight in September is late enough, and should plants arrive from nurseries at a later date, the safest plan will be to pot them up and winter in cold frames. They can then be planted in the border after they have commenced to grow, in spring.

The Delphinium is perfectly hardy in the sense that it will stand any amount of frost. It is our changeable winter climate that is so often fatal. The wet autumn and winter of 1927-28 was the cause of the loss of many thousands of plants which, had they been frozen up all the winter, would have come through safely.

There is little doubt that the damage committed by slugs has been the direct cause of many lovers of Delphiniums giving up their culture in despair. That being so, it is well to take all precautions to safeguard them from their depredations.

One of the most efficacious means of protecting them during the winter is to remove all loose soil and small clods of earth from the crown of the plant, and then cover with a little sharp gritty ashes from a furnace to which has been added a little soot. The ashes must be hard and gritty, if soft it will not answer the purpose, as the slug will crawl over it.

The ashes can remain until the young shoots have pushed their way through them in spring. Another method of protection is to surround the plant with a galvanized metal band, first taking care that no slugs are in the crown of the plant.

To trap and kill the slugs is perhaps the best means of protection, and this can be done by placing small portions of bran on the ground and covering with pieces of board or slate, four to six inches square. Slugs are very fond of bran; they will congregate under the pieces of board and can be picked up and destroyed at any time. The traps should of course be examined and cleared of slugs at frequent intervals, and the bran replenished as it disappears.

A NEW CURE FOR DELPHINIUM ILLS

Writes one of our customers, of Port Henry, N. Y.: "The fungicide I have been using for Delphinium Blight is POMO GREEN (made by the Niagara Chemical and Sprayer Co. of Middleport, N. Y.). It is the old formula for Massey Dust, made more toxic and colored green. This is not a cure but a preventative if applied regularly every ten days or so from the time the crown starts. By keeping the plants well dusted until blooming time I have had almost no sign of the black spot and lost only one out of 150. The green coloring matter keeps the plants slightly. But like most proprietary remedies this is almost too expensive for any but fairly small gardens. For larger ones it would be cheaper to mix one's own formula of lead arsenate and sulphur which are its essential ingredients. Care must be taken in blowing it on with the duster to keep the wind at one's back."

Port Henry, July 18, 1931.
"One hundred fifty plants from your seed (sown in August, 1929) MAGNIFICENT. First and far ahead of any other seed I have tried. Pomo Green seems to control black spot and blight well, if applied often enough."—L. S.

Wampsville, N. Y., July 8, 1931.
"Plants from a packet of your "Prize Winner Strain" have just come to bloom and I want to say that I have never seen their equal. Have had seed from England and Holland but they cannot compare with results obtained from this packet."—R. G. Dorrance.
Jordan, N. Y., June 29, 1931.

Ours are Blue Ribbon Winners!

Delphiniums Raised by Our Customers from Our Seeds

Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 9, 1931.

Gentlemen:

I want you to know of the success that I have had with your Prize Winner Delphiniums. I planted a package of your seed during the first week in April, in a coldframe, and set out the small plants in the open ground on May 15th. The picture which I enclose shows them blooming in the garden on August 12th. I entered the basket (picture also enclosed) containing 30 spikes in the American Gladiolus Societies show held here in our Public Auditorium, August 14th, 15th and 16th. It took first prize against a great deal of competition. I also entered the same basket containing 20 spikes in the Independence, Ohio, flower show, August 22nd, and again took first prize. In the Brooklyn, Ohio, community flower show held September 5th, I entered three spikes, all I had in bloom at the time, when the entry list called for four spikes. I was, however, given second prize, and was informed by the judge that I would have been given first place had I had four spikes. I consider this a fine showing for the first season, and look forward to their blooming next year. I also planted this year a package of your Private Wrexham Strain, which are now coming into bloom, and I want to say that they are far superior to any other Wrexham strain I have ever grown. I have been a Delphinium enthusiast for years, and have grown many plants from the seed of various growers, but I have never had such success as I have had with your Prize Winners. I have had a greater percentage of germination, and the plants have been more sturdy and free from disease than any I have ever grown. Your Prize Winner Strain is all that you claim it to be, and I want you to feel free to use my name or these pictures in connection with any advertising you might care to. **I am so well satisfied with your seed that I want others to know about them.**

Sincerely yours,
C. A. BOHMER.

Mt. Sterling, Kentucky, May 28, 1931.

"I want to say that I have had the finest germination from your Delphinium this spring that I ever had from any Delphinium; I had Mrs. James Kelway, Nora Ferguson and your Superb Private mixture, all germinated fine, but your Private mixture seemed to be 100%. After this, spring sowing for me. Yours very truly."—Mrs. A. O.

Knoxville, Tennessee, August, 1931.

"I am enclosing a photograph of your Delphiniums which won the Sweepstakes Prize, but they did not compare to the Delphiniums I raised later from your PRIZE WINNER STRAIN; they are wonderful, almost six feet tall and as beautiful as any I have ever seen in England or in the East and I consider it quite a triumph, for 'they say' we cannot raise Delphiniums in the South."—Mrs. A. F. S.

East Rochester, N. Y., June 29, 1931.

"I have had splendid results from your seeds. Your Delphiniums are wonderful and seem to germinates much better than some other strains. One plant from your "GLORY OF PUGET SOUND" strain, raised quite a number of years ago, is still my favorite."—Miss E. W.

Logansport, Ind., June 29, 1931.

"The blooms from plants purchased last fall are PRIZE WINNERS sure enough. I placed the plants in a cold frame and did not lose one. I have a commercial garden and of course many visitors, and they almost explode when they see your Delphiniums."—Mrs. J. M. C.

Benton Harbor, Mich., 1931.

"The plants that I grew from your Bobbies Imperial Hybrid Columbine seed are coming along beautifully and I am sure every seed in the package germinated. The seedling Delphiniums I ordered last fall wintered nicely and are good sized plants now. My neighbors cannot understand why I should send to Washington State for plants but I am sure they will not wonder when they see them in bloom. **THERE IS NO DOUBT IN MY MIND THAT YOUR PLANTS AND SEEDS ARE FAR ABOVE THE AVERAGE.**"—Mrs. J. H. F.

Breezy Point Gardens, East Orange, N. J.
"I am glad of the opportunity to speak of the rare beauty of the seedlings from your 'PRIZE WINNER STRAIN.' When lined out last fall they were so small I was resigned to even a total winter kill, but instead I venture to say every one came through and the scope of colors and the beauty and size of individual florets delight me beyond telling. I have been dabbling all over abroad and at home but nothing touches the promise of your seedlings and later on I hope to have room for more of your stock—it is so satisfying in every way. I certainly think your strain everything you claim for it. I use Qua-Sul and bone meal and sheep only—now we may see what the State does with your Delphiniums which I let them have, with chemical fertilizers; They will have to go some to outdo mine."—Winifred Crawford, Manager.



"A thing of beauty is a joy forever." Pudor's Delphiniums with white Madonna (*Candidum*) Lilies, in the garden of our customer, Mrs. Thos. L. Price of Jefferson City, Missouri. These magnificent Delphiniums were grown from our small seedlings.

Pleased Customers Are Our Best, Most Precious Assets

"My garden is perfectly gorgeous this summer, thanks to the wonderful seeds I bought from you folks. Everyone stops to admire it. My first attempt in planting seeds has been so successful I wouldn't think of buying plants any more, and when I sit down with one of your catalogs I wish I could order every kind there is."—Mrs. Geo. E. S.

Youngstown, Ohio, October 24, 1931.
"The lily bulbs recently received from you were the most excellent that I have ever received from any large and highly reputed grower and dealer. Please accept my heartiest thanks for these fine bulbs and for the other stock received from you from time to time. It is indeed a source of great satisfaction to receive such excellent service."—E. Z.

Dryden, Washington, Sept. 13, 1931.
Gentlemen: You will be interested to know that I have some exceedingly beautiful Delphiniums which came from the Dream and Prize Winning Strain seeds I bought from you a year ago. Some of the flowers have measured two and one-half inches across, and the colors are marvelous. I will send you a picture of them some time. Very truly yours.—Mrs. Henry M. Smith.

Delphiniums Blooming in New Jersey, Five Months from Seeds

Seabright, N. J., July 24, 1931.
The Delphinium seeds you sent me last autumn (1930) I only sowed early in February this year (1931) and now the plants are in bloom. All beautiful and all double, a beautiful sight! And some very fine double white among them. Yours truly.—Mrs. H. A. G.

Warwick, N. Y., Sept. 17, 1931.
Plants arrived in fine condition. That way of putting excelsior around tulips I believe keeps them from rolling. Moss still damp about roots. I shall never hesitate again to send for fear of losing plants.—Mrs. J. M. Fuller.

Oakland, Calif., June 20, 1931.
Pudor's, Inc.: I must mention my pansy bed sown with your seed; they are very fine. Must also advise that the germination of all seeds I have ever ordered from you is wonderful, in fact seldom use over a half package as they all grow.—R. A. P., 40th Street.

"I have seedlings from 'DREAM' now two years old, that are beyond description."—J. H. G.

Xenna, Ohio, June 29, 1931.
"I saw some Delphiniums raised from your seed at Oxford, Ohio, and they were simply marvelous."—Mrs. C. W. L.

CUTTING DOWN DELPHINIUMS

Unless required for seed, the old flower spikes should be removed down to the leaves; this will not only conserve the strength of the plants, but assist in retaining the freshness of their foliage over a much longer period. Vigorous plants cut down to within six inches of the ground at this date will flower a second time.

PUDOR'S FAMOUS "GLORY OF PUGET SOUND"
DELPHINIUM STRAIN

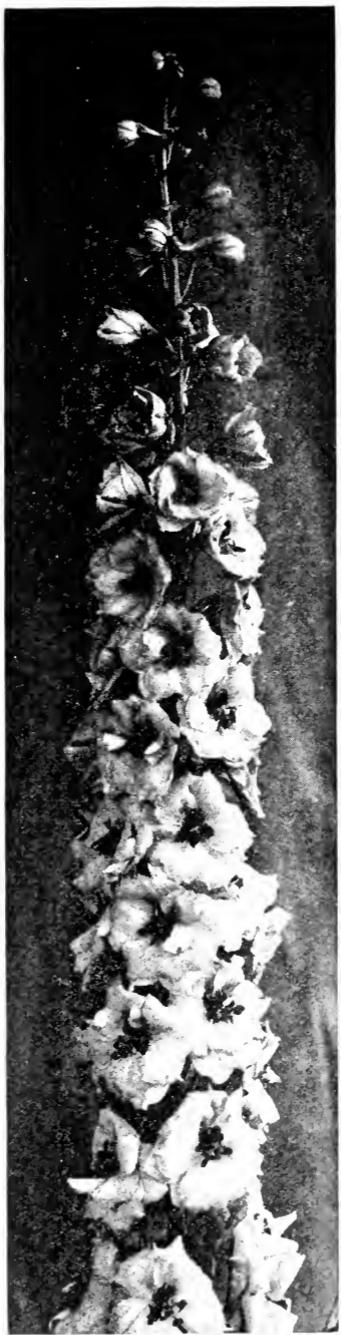
	Pkt.
Pudor's Superb "Private" Glory Mixture. Only seeds from the very finest and newest unnamed seedlings go into this superb mixture, which we sow for our own private use every season to produce finer and better varieties. Customers write: "Your own strain is simply marvelous—lovely beyond compare. I like them better than the Wrexhams," etc., etc. Indeed, every season brings new surprises. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$2.00	\$1.00
Pudor's Low Priced Glory Mixture. From unnamed, mixed hybrids that have the blood of the "Glory of Puget Sound" in them; you will raise some very beautiful and many double Delphiniums from these seeds. $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.25; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$2.25; 1 oz. \$4.00	.25

NEW ENGLISH "NAMED" BELLADONNAS

	Pkt.
Belladonna, Cliveden Beauty. Larger and taller than Belladonna. $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00	\$.25
Belladonna, Fanny Stormonth. Light azure blue, very large. $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00	.25
Belladonna, Formosum (dark blue). 2 for 25c; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. 50c	.15

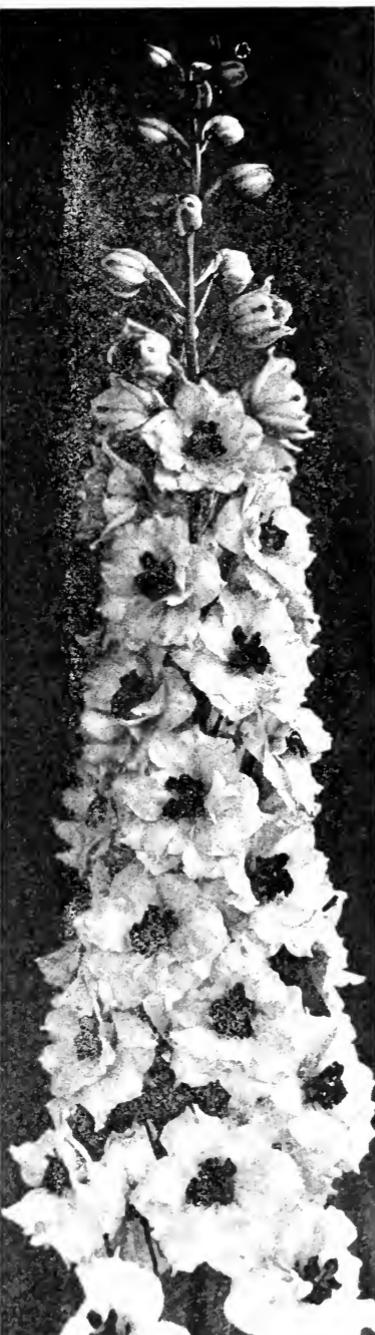
GENUINE NAMED ENGLISH DELPHINIUMS

	Pkt.
Millicent Blackmore. A lovely double Delphinium spike of perfect form, flowers very large, blue and mauve with black center. Grows 6 feet tall. Award of Merit. Pure seeds $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. \$1.00	.50
General Sir Douglas Haig. One of the finest Delphiniums yet seen. Deep purple and blue. Award of Merit, Royal Horticultural Society	\$.50
Mrs. James Kelway. We selected this English named Delphinium by Kelway's as the best outstanding double variety of English origin. The color of the outside petals is a beautiful pale sky-blue with a layer of orchid pink inner petals with a large white eye or bee. We have contracted for all of the seeds from the originators. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.25; 1/16 oz. 75c	.50
King of Delphiniums. A 5-ft. handsome giant of gentian blue and plum with white eye. A King indeed. 1/16 oz. \$1.00; per pkt. of 200 seeds	.50
Perfect Joy (Novelty by Kelway). Clear deep blue double flowers are very rare in Delphiniums; here we have a new lovely Delphinium of that description, blue as a Delphinium should be. Pure seeds, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. (about 1500 seeds) \$3.50; 1/16 oz. (about 700 seeds, three times as much as a single packet) \$2.00; per pkt. (approximately 200 seeds) \$1.00.	
Nora Ferguson. This is a queen; a beautiful shade of pale blue blended with soft pink; a good double flower and a noble spike	.50
The Shah. A deep, rosy lavender—a magnificent thing; it will give you seedlings that will take your breath away. Award of Merit, Royal Horticultural Society. $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. \$1.00 per pkt; 200 seeds	.50
Blackmore & Langdon's. Superb Mixture of many of the finest English named varieties, including many new best novelties. You will raise some wonders from this seed mixture. $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. \$1.50	.75
Kelway's Gold Medal Collection, from their finest and newest varieties. $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. \$1.50	.75



"THE SHAH"

A lovely deep rosy lavender
Pure seeds 1/16 oz. \$1.00. Pkt. 50c



"MILLICENT BLACKMORE"

A Regal Delphinium indeed
Pure seeds 1/16 oz. \$1.00. Per pkt. 50c.

**WATKINS SAMUEL'S ENGLISH WREXHAM STRAIN
"HOLLYHOCK" DELPHINIUMS**

A New Race with Spire-Like Spikes

	Pkt.
A Fine Mixture of Splendid Wrexham Hybrids. The seeds coming from many hundred different varieties, all good. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00	\$.50
A Superb "Private" Wrexham Mixture. Composed of seeds from superb new seedlings, many better than named varieties, as we raise finer varieties every season. We are using this very same seed for our own private use to produce extra choice varieties. $\frac{1}{2}$ pkt. 50c; full sized pkt. (200 seeds)	1.00

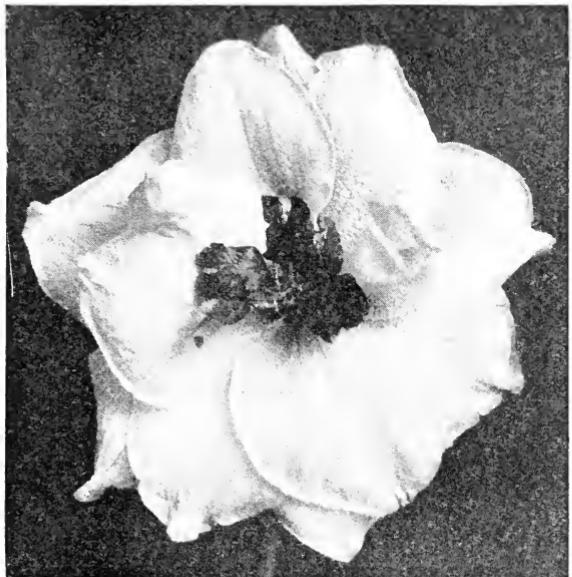
**MR. WATKINS SAMUEL'S HOLLYHOCK-DELPHINIUMS—
HIS OWN NAMED WREXHAMS—SEED FROM
ORIGINAL NAMED PLANTS**

(We emphasize: NOT from seedlings of the named varieties)

	Pkt.
Coquette. Violet, shaded a deep blue; a giant over 6 feet. Whole pkt., per 200 seeds	1.00
The Bishop. A rich gentian blue wth a white eye; 4 to 5 feet; 1 pkt. 200 seeds Not put up in $\frac{1}{2}$ packages.	1.00

CULTURE DIRECTIONS

DON'T sow all your seeds from a package at one time; divide it into two or three portions and sow several days apart; then if something wasn't just right and your first sowing does not show up, say in a week or ten days or two weeks (depending upon the seed variety), then sow again and undoubtedly the second sowing will germinate 100%. We think that 90% of all the seed failures come from carelessness or ignorance; seeds put down too deep (we aim to make a little trench for our Delphinium seeds, not deeper than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, some fine seeds should only be pressed in with the palm of the hand), and failure to apply the proper moisture—either too much or too little, being careless. We just cannot comprehend why people fail so often with Delphinium seeds. Of course, the seeds are always blamed when failure is met; it's the easiest excuse to make: "Your seeds must have been old." Believe us, it is more distressing to us when you fail than it is to you. We never fail with our Delphinium seeds; sometimes with "imported" seeds, but always get some. Some seeds are difficult (surely not Delphiniums) and poor germinators. Thermopsis we have found so, about 75% good; Thalictrum dipterocarpum, Statice latifolia (not so if sowing directions are followed). The European Trollius or Globe Flowers are very difficult and very slow; usually takes a year and seeds must be absolutely fresh; we have never listed this variety. But the Novelty Trollius Ledebouri, "Golden Queen," is easily grown from seeds and they germinate exceedingly well, either in spring or fall. Since the seed is very hard, it might help in the spring to soak the seeds for twelve hours immediately before sowing. By the way, somewhere else we are offering plants of this very meritorious novelty; it is a very fine thing and blooms very freely again in the fall up to frost time and even after, and the plants bloom when quite small—many the first year if seed is sown in the fall or early in spring.

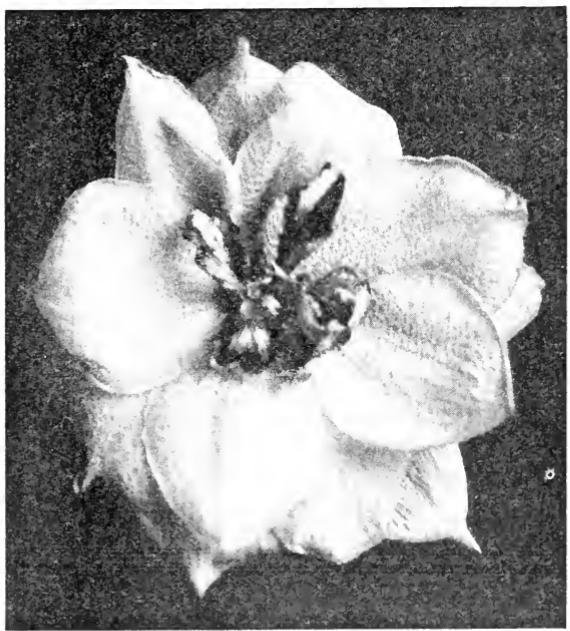


PUDOR'S NEW PRIZE WINNER STRAIN

Here we have something entirely new in Delphiniums; marvelous flowers, large and beautiful beyond compare in dark blues and plum shades, and light shades. The individual flowers are nearly always double, often triple and once in a while of full Ranunculus type, often 2½ to 3 in. large. Plants are healthy, strong, vigorous and surprisingly drought-resisting, producing marvelous stalks under all weather and soil conditions.

The stalks are not as heavy and coarse as in the Wrexham strain, bee centers are not too prominent and more pure white than black.

We gave it the name "Prize Winner" strain because we knew they would win many prizes for our customers, and they have, and will continue to do so in the future.

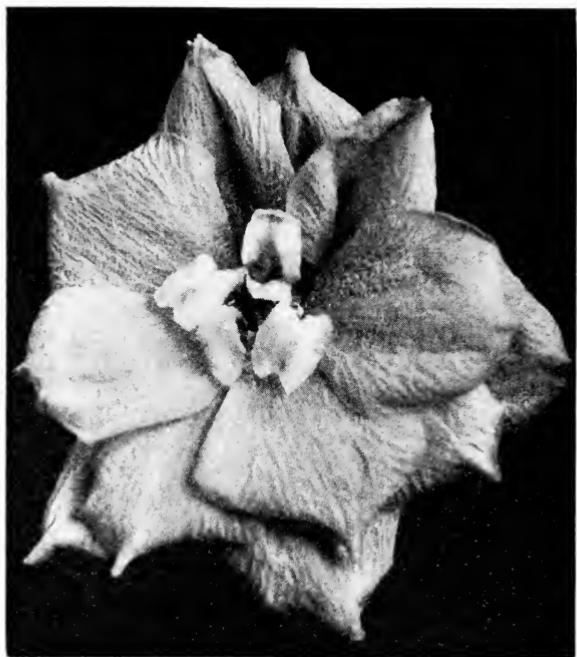


BLOSSOMS FROM PUDOR'S PRIZE WINNER STRAIN
Natural size, 2½ to 3 inches

Seed from Prize Winning Strain

Only in best mixture from choicest selected plants.

$\frac{1}{16}$ oz. \$1.50 (3 times as much as 1 pkt.); per pkt. of 200 seeds \$1.00



PUDOR'S DREAM (Prize Winner Strain)

A magnificent 1927 seedling from our PRIZE WINNER strain. Without doubt the handsomest Delphinium ever raised (so far) or grown in our gardens.

The SIZE? Just put a silver dollar over the above flower, which was photographed from life as the actual size.

The COLOR? The outside petals are a deep clear blue, the inside petals a lovely clear orchid pink, the whole flower being overlaid with a glistening silver sheen. The bee is white. CONSTITUTION is most vigorous and robust, the height is up to nine feet. THE FLOWER STALK is perfect, with the large blossom pips beautifully and artistically arranged, not solid and not too thin. Many visitors who saw our four plants (we divided the original plant in the fall of 1928) in bloom this summer, simply stood spellbound before such beauties. With the exception of a few packets at this writing, seeds were practically sold out during last fall and when the rest are sold there will be no more seed to be had until July of this year. Your order will be filed accordingly. Prices: Per full pkt. \$2.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ pkt. \$1.00.

WHEN DREAMS COME TRUE!

Council Bluffs, Iowa, July 21, 1930.

I planted the seeds of Delphinium "Pudor's Dream," and the dream came true! It was a beautiful dream. After an absence of a few days, I stepped out into my garden in the early hours of a bright June morning, and called to my wife, "Come out and see my pink Delphinium." On close inspection I found that the outer layer of petals was a light sky blue, while the overlaying petals in two and three rows were a soft pink, the bee was white, and the whole flower seemed to be overlaid with a silver sheen—beautiful beyond my power of description. The long flower stalk was covered with open pips. It remained in full bloom for several days, and when the main stalk shed its petals, the plant threw up four strong laterals, each one rivaling the glory of the main stalk. I counted over 100 perfect immobile pips open at one time. Not having any dollar to lay on the face of one, as you suggest, I carefully measured with a rule, and found some of them to be two and one-fourth inches across. When the laterals shed their petals a dozen of sub-laterals came into bloom, so that the clump of three plants was a thing of beauty for a full month from the 9th of June.

My age (83) and physical infirmities incapacitates me from active membership in the flower club, so I did not enter it in the flower show, but by invitation, it was visited and admired by over 100 flower lovers, who all agreed that nothing like it was to be seen in Council Bluffs.

I am not a large purchaser of seeds, as I do all my own garden work, but I swear by Pudor's seeds. Have another dream or vision. Respectfully,

P. M. P.

A NEW "PEDIGREED" PRIZE WINNER STRAIN



"Ranunculus" type *Delphinium*
The above was the original sire

and most promising ones, which have received certain numbers on our books, and these the coming season we shall breed back by hand pollination to their parent and grandparent, so you will readily see that year by year and step by step we will build up a truly pedigreed strain.

DON'T BELIEVE THE OTHER FELLOW WHEN HE TELLS YOU DELPHINIUM SEEDS ARE DIFFICULT TO GERMINATE IN THE SPRING

Bradford, Ohio.

I am glad to report splendid germination of the Mrs. James Kelway, Queen Mauve and Prize Winner Delphinium seeds sown this spring. Three sowings were made in three large cold frames. Results were uniformly good. Seeds continued to come through the ground for about two weeks. First seeds came through in about 18 days in each case. The Prize Winner plants developed most rapidly. Very truly yours,

E. J. S.

Deer Park, Wash., September 15, 1930.

I have 160 nice plants from the 200 Prize Winner Delphinium seeds, and 90 plants from the 100 Blue Bird Glory seeds. Who says they will not germinate in the spring? MRS. H. L. K.

Fargo, N. D., June 19, 1930.

Have had wonderful success raising Delphiniums from your seed. Germination is always high, and blossoms are wonderful.

MARGARET E. K.

DELPHINIUMS SINENSE (GRANDIFLORUM)

A dwarf variety of annual Delphiniums with a tendency of a perennial habit, bearing a great profusion of lovely flowers; some make fine subjects for the Alpine garden, some for bedding, some excellent cut flowers. Easily grown from seeds, some blooming in 90 days from sowing. Azure Fairy and Blue Butterfly are true perennials with us. Seeds do not come mixed; state which variety you want.

Azure Fairy. A lovely soft azure blue. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; 2 pkts. 25c 15

Tom Thumb (Blue Gem). Large deep blue flowers, a fine bedder. Prices the same as Azure Fairy.

Pumilum Blue Butterfly. Charming variety, only growing 12 to 16 inches high; brilliant deep blue flowers with a tiny brown spot on each petal; a fine plant for the rockery. Prices same as for Azure Fairy.

SPECIAL: Three pkts., one of each of the above 3 varieties, for 35

OUR PLANTS AND SEEDS ARE ADVERTISED BY OUR ADMIRING GARDEN FRIENDS



*A single plant of Pudor's own Wrexham Delphiniums, grown by our customer,
Mr. Robert Dunn of Katonah, N. Y.*

Portland, Oregon, 1931.

"I have been trying for the last few years to get a nice strain of Delphiniums; I have obtained seed from the East and from England, and from some of the growers here; as yet all I have are a few small common plants that I am not satisfied with. This morning I saw plants Mrs. T. E. McG. grew from seeds she bought from you. They are the most beautiful things I have seen. Please send me your catalog."—W. M. M.

PLEASE DO NOTE!

As only such seeds as germinate well in our own establishment are supplied to customers, we will not and cannot accept responsibility for failure in the hand of others whose management, lack of equipment or lack of knowledge, may unconsciously be the cause of non-success.

DIANTHUS — PINKS

The Pinks or Dianthus family constitute a charming race of plants suitable for rock garden, walls, borders, or beds, and each year a few should be propagated by cuttings. Such work can be done after the flowering period. Sandy soil and a cold frame will be useful for the choicer kinds, but the common varieties will form roots in the open ground. They come easy from seeds.

	Pkt.
Barbatus (Sweet William). Finest mixed varieties. 3 pkts. for 25c	\$.10
Barbatus (Sweet William) Pink Beauty. A charming new strain, many shades of pink. 3 pkts. for 25c	.10
Barbatus (Sweet William) Scarlet Beauty. Vivid orange or salmon scarlet; very beautiful. 3 pkts. for 25c	.10
Allwoodii Perpetual Border Pinks. Blooming through the entire summer outdoors; flowers are very large and beautiful, mostly single, but deliciously fragrant. 2 pkts. for 25c	.15
Ophelia. An all clear bright rosy pink with a deeper eye, beautifully shaped round flower, fragrant and unusually large; 2 inches; habit erect, height, 18 in. Every visitor to the garden for the past two years who has seen the plants wanted to buy it. There will probably be some rogues among the seedlings you raise.	.25
	Vergennes, Vermont, June 21, 1930.
“The Ophelia Pinks are in bloom and I am charmed with them, and want more next year.”—Fisher Flower Farm.	
Sweet Marie. A large single white with a large crimson center, elegantly fringed petals, very spicy; height 12 in.	.15
Marjorie. A very attractive orchid pink with a deep crimson eye, fringed petals and very sweetly fragrant.	.15
Sylvia. A new glorious perennial Alpine Pink which originated in our gardens; grows only 12 inches high; silvery foliage with a large bright crimson flowers of a velvety texture with a deeper red center and deliciously spicy, comes 90% true from seeds. We consider it a much finer and more beautiful Pink than the newly-advertised English “Highland Queen.” Easily grown from seeds and blooms profusely same season. No more seeds until Summer, then	.25

DIGITALIS — FOXGLOVE

A fine border plant, suited for partially shaded positions. 4 to 5 ft.	Pkt.
The Shirley (New). Magnificent strain, enormous flowers from pure white to deepest rose. Mixed. 2 pkts. for 25c	\$.15
Canariensis—Canary yellow Foxglove	.25
Alba. A pure white, lovely Foxglove, makes a beautiful showing among shrubbery. 2 pkts. for 25c	.15

FLAX—PERENNIAL—LINUM

Sibiricum (Perennial Flax). Dainty, feathery foliage, slender growing hardy perennial, with light blue flowers; 2½ feet; lovely for the rockery or among other plants. ½ oz. 35c; 2 pkts. 25c	\$.15
Linum Narbonense (New). Very large flowers, graceful habit of deep glistening steel blue; blooms later and longer than the type. A large bed in our nursery was the admiration of every visitor. Height 2 ft. ½ oz. 50c	.25

GALEGA—GOAT'S RUE
Pea Family

Showy herbaceous perennials with pretty pinnate leaves, and pea shaped flowers borne in racemes throughout the summer; valuable for screening or bold effects in the border. Height, 4 to 5 feet. Flowers are of great value for cutting purposes.

Per Pkt.

Galega Bi-Color Hartlandi. Beautiful racemes of lilac and white flowers; 4 1/2 feet high. 2 pkts.	25c	\$.15
Galega Officinalis. Light blue. 3 pkts.	25c	.10
Galega Nana Roseo-Lilacina Fl. Pl. Dwarf Goat's Rue with double rosy-lilac flowers; excellent for bouquets and cut blooms		.25

GEUM, AVENS (Family: Rosaceae)

Lady Stratheden. Rich, golden yellow, double, a great favorite. 2 for	25c	\$.15
Mrs. Bradshaw. 2 feet; large, brilliant semi-double orange-scarlet; splendid for cutting. 2 for	25c	.15
Both Geums are in flower throughout the entire summer.		
Orange Queen (New). In shade intermediate between Mrs. Bradshaw and Lady Stratheden		.25

GAILLARDIA—BLANKET FLOWER (Family: Compositae)

These are among the showiest and most effective hardy perennial plants, and should find a place in every hardy border. They thrive in almost any position or soil, require little or no protection and take care of themselves. If sown early they begin flowering in July, continuing a mass of bloom until frost; fine for cutting; 2 feet.

Pkt.

Grandiflora, Dazzler (New). Large flowers up to 5 in. across, bright golden yellow with rich maroon red center, fine for cutting. 2 for	25c	\$.15
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GYPSOPHILA (Baby's Breath)

Paniculata Double Snow White. One of the most important hardy perennials of recent introduction. The plants grow from 3 to 3 1/2 feet high, bearing its pretty little double white flowers in much-branched panicles which, when cut, can be used to great advantage with other flowers or by themselves, as they retain their beauty for months. It is also a most desirable addition to the hardy border. Blooms first year if sown early.		
2 pkts. for 25c; 1/16 oz. 40c		\$.15

Pacifica—New Pink Baby's Breath—see under novelties.

HELIANTHEMUM—CISTACEAE
Rock Rose Family

If you have any kind of a rockery, you certainly can't do without the lovely Rock Roses, which thrive in rather dry, sandy soil and which are a joy to behold. They are hardy and easily raised from seed.

Per Pkt.

Yellowshades, white and deep rose; we offer seeds of these indispensable rock plants saved from the best named varieties in mixture only. Height 12 inches. 2 pkts.	25c	\$.15
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HEUCHERA—CORAL BELLS
(Saxifrage Family)

These charming plants are easily raised from seed; sown in the fall under glass, they will bloom the following season; sown in the spring, they will not bloom until the following year. They make a charming rock plant, grow well in the shade, and will make a very effective border plant in the sun.

Pkt.

Hybrid Mixture. Flowers in rich scarlet, pink and pale rose. Seeds are very small and care must be exercised in sowing them; 1/8 oz 35c; 2 pkts.		
25c		\$.15

Sanguinea Splendens. Brilliant dark crimson, very beautiful; dwarf. 1/8 oz. \$1.50		.25
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GERBERA—THE TRANSVAAL DAISY

Here is a very beautiful flower and a cut flower par excellence. Unfortunately the plant is not hardy and needs winter protection in climates other than California, Florida and extreme south, but it is such a fascinating flower that one can well afford to go to some trouble. We believe the best way to keep the plants over would be to store them in a dry cellar, pack them in sand or peat moss, and keep them a little moist but keep them dormant. Easily grown from seeds; it is best to allow the seedlings to remain in seed bed for four to six months, then replant a foot apart. The flowers appear in the later summer, a succession of many-colored, long-stemmed flowers. When cut they last from a week to ten days—beautiful, delicate, warm colors, pink, rose, coral, yellow and orange. Give the plants lots of water during the dry summer. Divide the crowns every year or two. Plants will stand light freezes outside and with a light covering of salt hay or evergreens will endure quite freezing weather.

Mixed seeds, per pkt. of 10060

One-half size35

Plants of the above for delivery in March and April—not later than May 15th, and not always that late; extra selected stock, each75

Per dozen, by express, collect 7.50

No smaller plants for sale this year. 27

HOLLYHOCKS—ALTHAEA (Family: Malvaceae)

One of the finest of hardy plants; a clump in any garden gives an effect not attainable with any other plant. For planting among shrubbery or forming a background for other flowers, it is without equal. Seed sown any time before mid-summer will produce fine plants for flowering next year.

DOUBLE VARIETIES

	Pkt.
Newport Pink. Awarded a Certificate of Merit by the Royal Horticultural Society of England. It is the finest pure pink, double variety, exquisite in shade, flowers very double. Per $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c; 2 pkts. for 25c	\$.15
Yellow. A fine double, pure yellow. Per $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c; 2 pkts. 25c	.15
Double Queen of Sheba (New). Beautiful primrose buff with rosy reflection; almost an apricot color	.25

JAPANESE IRIS SEEDS**Spring is a good time to sow them!**

It takes from 6 to 8 weeks for seeds to germinate in the spring; all will germinate. You can also sow in October as soon as ripe and winter outdoors, with a covering; plants will show up in the spring.

	Pkt.
Finest Selected Japanese Iris Seeds from our very finest named and unnamed seedlings. Can be planted either fall or spring, and are as easy to grow as peas; wonderfully beautiful varieties may be expected. Bloom the second year from seed. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.00	\$.25

NOTE: Our new seed crop does not mature here until October 1. In dry seasons our seed crop is very short and we have to rely on imported seed from Japan, which does not arrive here until December 1—too late for fall sowing. We always have imported seed on hand, which produces very fine seedlings. If you prefer imported seed, say so.

ICELAND POPPIES

	Pkt.
Nudicaule Sunbeam. Are you growing this lovely poppy with its exquisite bright-colored flowers of yellow, orange, salmon and white shades? Makes an excellent cut flower subject, when cut in bud lasting several days in the house. Blooms from May to September. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c 3 pkts. 25c	\$.10

Tibet. A new Iceland poppy from famous Tibet, which may be planted with greater assurance, and which is among the best of the season's novelties. Because of its origin, it has been named Tibet, and the rich orange color of the flowers is different from that found in any other Nudicaule Poppies. One of the most important merits of this new poppy lies in the fact that it blooms late in the fall, when other poppies have passed their prime or have ceased to flower at all. Tibet is at its best in September and October, and is readily grown from seed. 2 pkts. for 25c	.15
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Double Ranunculus Flowered. This is a very fine strain of the improved Iceland Poppy coming true from seed. Experience has shown us that the percentage of double flowers is very negligent, hence we are discarding this new variety for the present.	.15
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Tangerine. An enchanting tangerine orange that can be brought into flower from seed within 6 months. 2 pkts. 25c	.15
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PUDOR'S PUGET SOUND LUPINE STRAIN

These are always the wonder and admiration of the garden visitors during May and June. Colors and shades are simply marvelous and are getting finer every season. Many varieties are becoming sweet-scented like the locust blossoms. Having grown for several years the three best English strains—Harkins', Elliott's and Downers'—we have now evolved out of these three strains, through careful selection and hybridizing, our own private strain, which in many respects surpasses the original strains; rare colors and the most beautiful and rarest color combinations that were never found in the original strains.

It is important that beds should be spaded deep in late fall, as the frost is good for the following season's growth. Well-rotted barnyard compost applied to the soil before spading is good. Leaf mold can be added to the compost. When seed is sown the soil should be made level and worked down firmly. The seed should be covered lightly, not over one-quarter of an inch deep. It is very important to give the young seedlings plenty of moisture. Early spring is the best time to transplant, as this will give the benefit of early spring rains. This should be done as soon as the soil is dry enough to be worked. If it is necessary to plant in the fall, do so not later than September 15 to October 1, so they will become well established before winter. Much has been said about the effect of lime on lupines. General opinion has been that all lupines are lime haters. The writer has not found this true; they thrive in England on chalky soil.

	Pkt.
A Super Pink Mixture. We have made up a carefully selected mixture from all our finest pink shades. It should prove a winner	\$.25
You won't get all plants like the mother plant, but you will get some, and in addition undoubtedly some other wonderful pinks and other shades.	
"Blue Beauty." Flowers are a deep blue	.25
"Purple King." A rich royal purple, same color as Iris "Purple King"	.25
L. White Beauty. A pure white form, sometimes a faint flush of delicate pink	.25
L. Rosy Morn (Pudor). Large, handsome spikes with deep pink flowers, a wonderful acquisition. Seeds will only partially come true	.50
L. Apricot. Very beautiful and rare shades, sometimes almost bronze effects. Seeds will only partially come true to the parent. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00	.35

THE SUNSHINE TREE LUPINE

This lovely subject was given an Award of Merit by the Royal Horticultural Society of England. The tree Lupines (varieties of <i>Arboreus</i>) are well known, and this is a worthy addition to the family. The plants are more symmetrical than "Snow Queen," and in June and July are covered with flowers borne in graceful racemes. The flowers are yellow, shaded with most charming pink—a sunshine effect. An absolutely hardy shrub, increasing in beauty from year to year. Sown in March and April, bloom the first season. Can be sown in boxes in a frame or in the open ground at any time. 30 seeds	\$.25
Snow Queen. Pure white; magnificent	.15

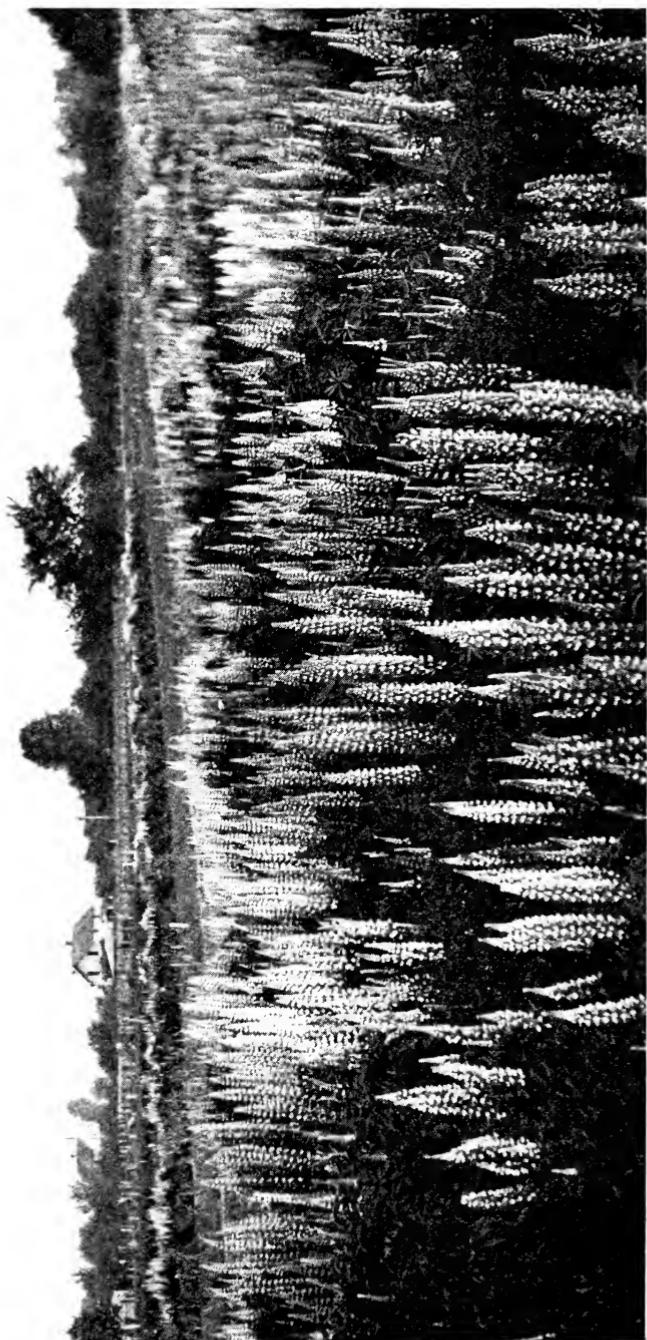
MECONOPSIS—POPPY-WORTS (Family: Papaveraceae)

Moist, rich soil in half shady places. A lovely race of poppies from Asia.	Pkt.
Cambrica (Welsh Poppy). Pretty orange flowers, indigenous; 12 in.	
2 pkts for 25c	.15

Baileyi—See under novelties, page 4.

PAPAVER POPPY

Gorgeous, stately, beautiful perennials of rich, satiny texture, borne upon three-foot stems. Should be planted and divided in August, as they make a very early fall growth.	Pkt.
Orientale Perry's White. Immense satiny white flowers. Seed very limited	\$.25
Orientale Rembrandt. Magnificent orange-scarlet, the most gorgeous of all. 2 pkts. for 25c	.15
Orientale Mrs. Perry. Immense flowers of beautiful soft salmon-pink shades. Seeds which will give a beautiful range of pink shades, with some crimson rogues. 2 pkts. for 25c	.15
Papaver Rupifragum. Pretty, coral-tinted flowers. Suitable for the Alpine garden. 12 in.	.15
P. Alpina (Fringed Pyrenaicum). Small and graceful for the Alpine garden, in lovely shades. This is a charming Alpine; 4 in.	.25



OUR LUPIN FIELD IN THE HEIGHT OF ITS GLORY IN JUNE

ROMNEYA COULTERI—CALIFORNIA WHITE POPPY

The beautiful silky white perennial poppy, 6 to 10 feet high; individual blossoms 5 to 7 inches in diameter, of a pure, glistening white with bright yellow stamens; a wonderful beauty and a fit companion to the blue poppy from Tibet. The plant is somewhat tender and in cold climates needs winter protection in the manner of a tea rose. Seeds: per pkt. 15c; 2 pkts. 25c.

GLAUCIUM OR HORNED POPPY

A very fine biennial, 12 to 24 inches high; showy plants with glaucous leaves and large, brilliantly colored flowers, produced freely in spring and summer; fine for cut flowers for the house. Colors are orange-scarlet and yellow; in favorable locations will bloom the same year from early spring sown seeds, or sow in the late summer and handle like Canterbury Bell plants.

Seeds, 2 pkts. 25c; per pkt. .15

NEW POPPY—"COONARA"

This wonderful new poppy is one of the very best horticultural introductions of recent years. Similar in habit and appearance to the well known Iceland Poppy, it is long-stemmed and large-flowered. The colors are exquisite, embracing all shades of pink, salmon-pink, lemon, cerise pink, tangerine, apricot, old gold, salmon biscuit, salmony saffron, orange-scarlet, etc., etc. It is very easy to grow, and certain to please. Exceptionally valuable for indoor decorations. For best results sow at the end of July and transplant the end of September, or plant in early spring; plants bloom the same season.

Pkt. Coonara Pink Mixture. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00 \$.25

PYRETHRUMS

The Pyrethrums are deservedly popular plants, the single and double varieties of which contribute much to the beauty of the hardy flower border during the summer months. They flower very profusely, produce a splendid display of glowing colors, the stout, wiry flower stems carrying the flowers well above the elegant, Fern-like foliage, and, besides being attractive in the border, they are extremely useful for furnishing cut flowers for house decoration. The colors range from pure white to delicate pink and rose, through scarlet to the deepest maroon.

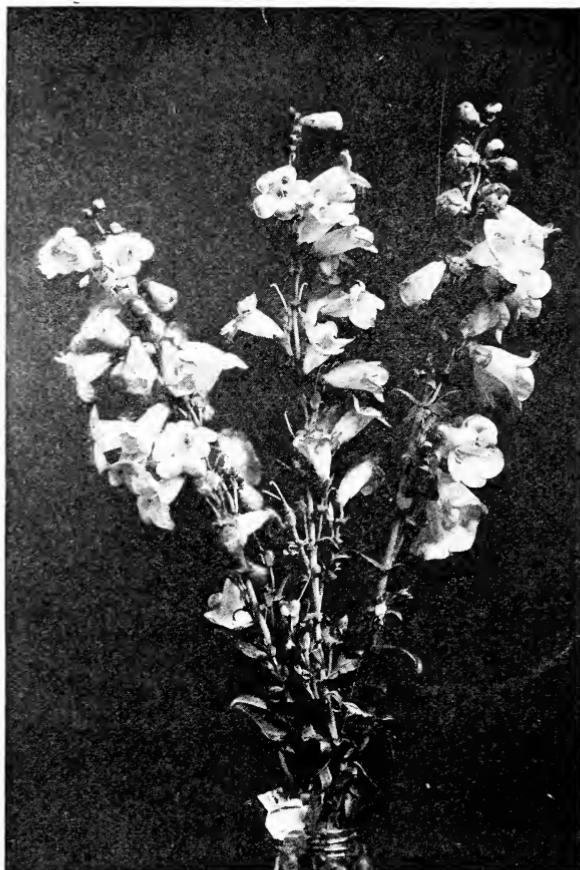
Pyrethrums are extremely hardy, and to cultivate them successfully, it is simply necessary to plant in good, rich, loamy soil and to lift and divide every third year. They quickly suffer from drought, and on light soil an abundance of organic matter should be incorporated with it when preparing for planting. They are little affected by sun or rain, and maintain a creditable display when many other occupants of the border have become stained and worn from adverse climatic conditions. There is a large number of excellent varieties of both single and double forms.

Seed from the finest double varieties is more costly than from ordinary single. Single, per pkt. 25c; 1/16 oz. 50c. From Double varieties, 1/16 oz. \$1.00; per pkt. 50c.

RANUNCULUS

These most beautiful and brilliant flowers can be easily grown from seed to develop soon into the queer looking small bulbs; they are not hardy and either must be taken up in the fall and put into the cellar packed in sand or peat moss, or the bed outside heavily mulched. Sow the seeds thinly in pans in cold frames in autumn or early Spring, water carefully and protect from heavy rains and severe frosts. The seeds germinate freely.

Pkt. Ranunculus Asiaticus, Improved Palestine Strain. This strain originated from a fiery red species found in the Holy Land. Large semi-double, double and extra double flowers of the most brilliant colors with varied markings. Seed very scarce. Seed, per pkt. \$.50
No bulbs this year.



150 Days from Seeds

GLOXINOIDES—THE GARDEN PENSTEMONS

The lovely ENGLISH HYBRID PENTSTEMONS—a half-hardy perennial—with their large, many-hued Gloxinia-like flowers. You can have them in flower four months from seeds. In extremely cold climates simply treat them as an annual like Snapdragons, starting the seeds early in boxes in the cold frame or under glass. In half way decent climates where the temperature does not go below zero, treat them like any other hardy perennial, simply mulching them through the winter.

If you don't grow Pentstemons you are missing a very fine and showy perennial; it comes easy from seeds.

PENTSTEMON (Half-Hardy Perennial)

These plants represent the highest perfection of the many new grand varieties of recent years. The seedlings produce an abundance of pink and scarlet shades with white markings, highly attractive in beds and borders. They should be grown in groups or in beds of at least 12 plants, when they will give a brilliant color effect. Height 2 ft.

Pkt.

Monarch Strain. Excelsior Mixed. Magnificent large-flowered strain, embracing all shades of color \$.25

Pentstemon <i>Barbatus Torreyi</i> is a most satisfactory and long flowering specie with bright scarlet tubular flowers; the graceful stems are 2 to 3 feet high and altogether most satisfactory, especially for hot, dry places. Seeds	.25
Pentstemon <i>California</i> , Blu? Gem or Blue Bedder (<i>Azureus</i>). A superb garden plant of easy culture. The stems are erect and each bears many handsome flowers in a most delightful shade of deep gentian blue; some are tinted pink. There are clumps with 50 of these flowering stems in bloom at once; the plants continue in bloom all summer if not allowed to go to seed; this plant is a gew indeed. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 80c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.50; 2 pkts. 25c	.15

Notice about Pentstemons: *Gloxinoides*, the Garden Pentstemon, are half hardy perennials and need protection in the East; they thrive in rich garden soil. Otherwise there are few Pentstemons which are native to moist or wet meadows, but all belong to either rocky sections or to semi-arid regions; they must have perfect drainage, and a soil containing some fine rock or grit; they like heat and sharp drainage; they make admirable rock plants, and some of them are perfect for dry rockwork. We have a specie in mind growing in our rockery, dwarf, and creeping over and draping some rocks—shiny, evergreen foliage, very lovely, with pink flowers. We found it growing wild near a glacier area on the slopes of Mt. Rainier; at our sea altitude it is doing beautifully in our Alpine garden. It is probably Newberryi Mountain Pride; we would sell a few plants to Alpine connoisseurs at 75c each.

PHYSALIS (Japanese Lantern)

Francheti. This wonderfully decorative plant is easy to grow and multiplies rapidly. The fruits are becoming more popular each year for decorative purposes in the early fall and winter. The color of these lantern fruits is orange-vermilion and are everlasting after drying. Single plants produce as many as thirty lanterns that sell readily in any flower market. They are beautiful for home decoration, being an everlasting. Seeds, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c	Pkt. \$.15
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SALVIA — SAGE

Patens. Tender perennial; 2 ft. As blue as blue can be. Suitable for the border	Pkt. \$.25
Patensis. Hardy perennial; 2 feet; deep violet. 3 pkts. for 25c	.10

SCABIOSA—PINCUSHION FLOWER (Family: Dipsaceae)

S. <i>Caucasica</i> . Issac House's New Hybrids. Hardy perennial; soft lavender blue and lilac shades, prized for cutting; 12 to 18 inches. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; 2 pkts. 25c	Pkt. \$.15
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SCABIOSA COLUMBARIA

Half Hardy Perennial

This is a South African form of the European Scabiosa and although reminiscent of *Caucasica*, is a distinct type. There is a decided place for this on the perennial list, as well as on the cut-flower list. It can be briefly described as a hardy, low growing perennial with fine, light green foliage, some of the flowers measuring from two to two and a half inches across, with short, compact petals. borne on long, slender but strong stems. **WE OFFER THIS IN TWO FAVORITE COLORS—PINK AND LAVENDER.** We consider *Columbaria* a valuable addition to the perennial list, especially the pink shade, which is a new color for Perennial Scabiosa. Either color, per pkt. 20c. Not offered in mixture.

We have found that a hard freeze will kill variety *Columbaria*, but not *Caucasica*.

SWEET ROCKET—HESPERIS

The old-fashioned Dame's Violet. A hardy perennial, easily raised from seed, blooms the following Spring in May with the Iris and Aquilegia; height 3 to 5 feet; very fragrant. No garden should be without it; a lovely, graceful cut-flower. If you sell cut-flowers on Decoration Day you will find the long, loose sprays a valuable acquisition.

	Pkt.
White Sweet Rocket. 2 pkts. 25c	\$.15
Pudor's Pink Sweet Rocket. After many years of selecting and re-selecting, we have succeeded in establishing a pure orchid pink variety in place of the old purple variety	.25
Pink and White mixed	.15

STATICE (Sea Lavender) Wrongly Called Pink Baby's Breath

Splendid hardy perennials, either for the border or rockery, producing all summer panicles of minute lavender flowers, which can be dried and used for winter bouquets.

Pkt.

Latifolia. Lavender-blue flowers. 2 pkts. for 25c	\$.15
Secret of success with this seed: Sow in flats thinly and cover seeds with thin layer of pure sand, firm down and keep moist.	

STOKESIA—CORNFLOWER ASTER (Family: Compositae)

Pkt.

S. Cyanea. Blue. Beautiful lavender-blue. Corn-flower-like blossoms from early June to October; 18 to 24 inches. 2 for 25c	\$.15
White. Seeds, 2 pkts. for 25c	.15

THALICTRUM—MEADOW RUE

Pkt.

Th. Aquilegifolium. Large branched heads of feathery flowers in pink and white; beautiful cut foliage; fine border plant; 4-5 ft. Seeds, mixed	\$.15
Th. Adiantifolium. Elegant foliage resembling that of the Maidenhair Fern. Admirable for bouquets, as the leaves retain their form for a long time when cut. Hardy perennial. Height 18 inches	
Th. Dipterocarpum. Tall growing perennial plants of great beauty, with loose sprays of clear mauve and primrose flowers; most graceful habit; thrives best in rather poor soil in the shade	.25

THERMOPSIS—PEA FAMILY (Family: Leguminosae)

Pkt.

Caroliniana. 3 to 4 ft. June-July. Long spikes of bright yellow flowers. Just the thing for planting among your Delphiniums to bring out the blue. This is a poor germinator, about 60%. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c	\$.25
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VERBASCUM (Toad Flax Family)

V. Vernale. 6 feet high. Flowers yellow with red stamens in huge racemes. A splendid noble border plant; blooms same time as Delphiniums; planted together makes a stunning combination. Seeds	.15
NOTICE—Seed is very tiny; hence in sowing only just press into the soil—if you cover too deep seeds cannot germinate.	

WAHLENBERGIA—TUFTED HAREBELL

(Family: Campanulaceae)

Grandiflora (Platycodon). Blue, large flowered, a fine plant for the rockery. 1½ ft. 2 pkts. for 25c	\$.15
Grandiflora Album. Saved from white flowers, some faint blue. 2 pkts. for 25c	

R. VIOLAS—Violet Family

Treat these same as pansy seed; either sow in late summer, for early spring bloom, or sow in early spring for summer blooming; some varieties bloom all summer through.

	Pkt.
Viola Rosy Gem. An ideal variety for the rock garden. Of compact and dwarf habit, its rosy-pink flowers are very freely produced. 1/16 oz. 35c.	\$.15
R. Viola Sutton's Apricot. A charming and unusual apricot-orange color. Comes about 80% true from seed. A very distinct and beautiful variety. 1/16 oz. 60c; 1/8 oz. \$1.00	.25
Viola Rose Queen. Large lilac to rosy-lilac flowers; a wonderful bloomer, habit not dwarf and compact like Rosy Gem, but forming large upright growing clumps; always greatly admired in our garden. Seeds, 2 pkts. 25c	.15
Viola Haslemere. A beautiful hybrid of a charming shade of lilac-pink in greatest abundance; neat habit; comes quite true from seed. Seed is scarce. 1/16 oz. 50c	.25
Viola Yellow Gem. A beautiful clear yellow of good habit; very sweetly scented. 1/16 oz. 40c; 2 pkts. for 25c	.15
Viola Jersey Jewel (New). Deep violet color, large blossoms and long stems	.25
Viola Gracilis. Clouds of intense violet blue butterflies; trailing habit; graceful, charming plant for your Alpine garden. A shy seeder. In rich soil flowers itself to death. 1/16 oz. \$1.00	.25
V. Purple Robe. Large flowers of a rich deep purple. 1/8 oz. 40c; 2 pkts. 25c	.15
A Splendid Mixture. We will make up a mixture of all of the above except Jersey Jewel, per pkt.	.25

BUILDING AN ALPINE GARDEN

Alpine gardens are now very popular. Built now, one might be one of the striking features in the garden from spring to autumn. It is the later built Alpine gardens that frequently disappoint. The soil has a chance to settle if the stones are placed in position at once and hollows and cavities as they appear can be filled in and everything packed firm before planting is commenced. This settling of the soil is an important part, for it is not merely a question of pushing stones a little way into the soil, but rather of taking soil to the stones and packing it around them. No vacuum should exist beneath the surface of the soil or surface stones. The most usual fault in setting rock is that of so placing the stones that they seem to have no connection with the soil, instead of as the base of the rock garden, barely showing their upper ridges above the earth. The rocks should be placed neither bold upright nor dead level; let them slope in such a way that the soil cannot be washed over them, and each rock must slightly recede from the one below it. The surface of every part should be so arranged that all rain will be absorbed by it. Hence the objection of overhanging faces. Use rock of moderate size rather than a lot of small stones. The latter quickly become hidden, and if stones are not seen here and there, the rock garden loses its most striking feature.

The Alpine garden should be made in full sunshine away from the drip of trees. It is best to avoid a general level. Therefore a hollow with its shallow banks sloping up easily to the natural floor of grass provides the most suitable location and, dying away to a natural level, will give a quite natural and informal look to the arrangement.

Many are deterred from this, thinking that Alpine plants are difficult to grow and require special soil. For all ordinary purposes any good garden soil will suffice if mingled with leaf soil and sand. This should constitute the upper 9 inches of soil; lower down, anything will do with plenty of stones to assure perfect drainage. Thorough drainage is essential, for although the majority of Alpine plants delight in plenty of water during the growing season, they object to water hanging about them for any length of time.

FLOWER SEEDS FOR THE ALPINE GARDEN

Gathered in our own garden, so you can depend upon its freshness. The sooner after harvesting such seed are planted the better success you will have with its germination.

Pkt.

Aeothionema Pulchellum (Lebanon Candytuft). Prostrate habit; $\frac{1}{3}$ ft. Free grower, rose-purple flowers with a long season of bloom. A lovely thing	\$.25
Campanula Rotundifolia. The blue bells of Scotland. 9 inches	.15
Cheiranthus Allionii. The Siberian Wallflower. A charming dwarf border and rockery plant; 10 to 12 inches; gorgeous orange; very fragrant; blooms the whole time; seedling starts to bloom within 90 days.	
Seeds, 2 for 25c	.15
Dianthus Caesius (Pink). The true Cheddar pink; easy to grow and free flowering; 4 inches; clear rose	.25
Deltoides Superbus (Major Stearns variety) (New) Deep crimson flowers and dark foliage, a sheet of brilliant flowers during June and July; wants lots of space; height, 6 in. 2 pkts. for 25c	.15
Hypericum Polyphyllum. A glorious St. Johns Wort; large, bright yellow flowers; a sheet of yellow during June and July. This St. Johns Wort will never become a nuisance in your rockery. Height 4 in.	.25
Linum Perenne Narbonense. Hardy, perennial flax. A beautiful single stalked flower; grows anywhere; don't fail to plant this in your rockery	.25
Alpine Poppy, Mixed (Papaver alpinum). A charming miniature Poppy with brilliantly colored fringed flowers, including white, pink, apricot, yellow, orange, scarlet, etc. Invaluable for rockeries. Height 4 inches	.25
Papaver - Poppy, Rupifragum. Pretty, coral-tinted flowers on long stems; 12 inches	.15
Wahlenbergia Tenuifolia (Dalmatica, Campanula Family). Beautiful dwarf Alpine, flowers deep violet in clusters; grass-like foliage. Very rare. Seeds very small—only press in.	.25
Convolvulus Mauritanicus is one of the very best of all rock plants—likes moisture but does well in heat and less moisture. It makes a low mat as much as 18 inches across, flowers for a long period with lovely blue flowers and never becomes a nuisance. It is somewhat tender but fully hardy south of Philadelphia and has done well in a New York garden. Highly recommended for the Pacific Coast and inland. Seeds	.20
Alyssum Citrinum. Charming small variety, masses of lemon-yellow flowers, dwarf compact habit; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Not sprawling like Saxatile Basket of Gold. Good for the Alpine garden. Seeds very scarce	.25
A. Serpyllifolium. Smallest and loveliest of the Alyssums; racemes of clear lemon-yellow flowers; dwarfest habit, lovely for the Alpine garden. Blooms April-May	.15
Dianthus Neglectus. One of the aristocrats of the Alpine garden. Lovely pink flowers with buff reverse on the petals; 3 inches. Easy from seeds.	.25
Leontopodium Alpinum (Swiss Edelweiss). Many a lover of this Alpine plant has broken his neck or foot in the Alps hunting for this charming Alpine; it is easily grown from seed and you can have it in your Alpine garden with a little patience and an outlay of a few cents. Keep the plants in dry, well-drained location in full sun, and the blossoms will be whiter and fluffier for it. In the Alps it grows in rocky crevices. Seeds, per pkt.	.25
Aubretias , see page 10.	
Helianthemum, Rock Rose , see page 26.	
Heucheras , see page 26.	
Dianthus , especially <i>Ophelia</i> and <i>Sylvia</i> , see page 25.	
All Violas , especially <i>Rosy Gem</i> and <i>the Gracilis</i> .	

A LIST OF CHARMING ANNUALS SUITABLE FOR THE ALPINE GARDEN

Annuals here are not out of place; on the contrary, they fill an urgent want for bright blossoms, when the run of the true perennial rock plants are out of bloom, and they do not in the least interfere with your rock plants.

Give any or all of these suitable annuals a trial in your Alpine garden this season and you will never do without them again.

Nemesias. Especially the blue Forgetmenot-like type.

Viscaria. Rose pink and blue; both lovely colors.

Nemophila. Especially the baby-blue-eye.

Phacelia. A rich deep blue.

Leptosiphon, Limnanthes Douglasi, Linum Rubrum, and even the dwarf Tom Thumb Nasturtiums, are lovely subjects and very showy.

USE COAL ASHES ON PERENNIALS

Coal ashes sprinkled over the crowns of Delphiniums and other succulent Perennials are a great help in the constant battle against slugs and snails.

For some reason these pestiferous animals always appear to elect to eat the finest plants. After fighting them with lime, with boards laid about the ground as traps, one of my friends told me of the ashes stunt and, in desperation, I tried it. It worked well and seems to have several advantages. First, the sharp edges of the ashes did bother the slugs enough to keep them away. Second, they afforded some protection for the crowns of the plants without smothering them, and, third, they provided sharp, clean drainage away from the crowns and greatly reduced the loss from crown rot.

During the freezing and thawing weather of early spring, ashes also help to prevent damage.—Ira N. Gabrielson.



Romneya Coulteri, California White Poppy. Seeds offered on page 31

A Worth-while List of the Most Satisfactory Garden Annuals.

OLD FRIENDS AND CHOICE NOVELTIES

All Cheaply and Easily Raised from Seeds

Although a number of flowering plants may be sown during February in favored localities and under good weather conditions, March is the chief month for the sowing of both annuals and perennials. Need for economy in gardens has resulted in the extended use of annuals, and, while the precision of style and coloring which results from plants raised from cuttings is admitted, equally good general effects may be secured much more simply and cheaply by raising plants from seed. There is much to be said on behalf of annuals, for their variety of habit, elegance of form and delicate blending of color are not surpassed by any other section of plants. It must not be thought, however, that because of the comparatively small amount of skill needed to grow them that little care need be bestowed on them. Good cultivation is the keynote of success with these plants as with all others and it is a matter of considerable importance to note that where this is practiced, a large proportion of them remain in beauty until the extreme end of the season.

PLEASE DO NOTE

AS ONLY SUCH SEEDS AS GERMINATE WELL IN OUR OWN ESTABLISHMENT ARE SUPPLIED TO CUSTOMERS, WE WILL NOT AND CANNOT ACCEPT RESPONSIBILITY FOR FAILURE IN THE HANDS OF OTHERS WHOSE MANAGEMENT, LACK OF EQUIPMENT OR LACK OF KNOWLEDGE, MAY UNCONSCIOUSLY BE THE CAUSE OF NON-SUCCESS.

FLOWER SEEDS BY WEIGHT

We carry large stocks of all Flower Seeds and shall be pleased to quote larger amounts of the varieties we list upon application.

AGERATUM (FLOSS FLOWER)

Blooms throughout the summer, being the most effective annual for bedding and borders. Pkt.

Little Blue Star. A new lovely miniature variety for small beds and edgings.	
Plants are compact, attaining a height of only 3 inches, and are covered with small light blue flowers. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c; 2 pkts. 25c	\$.15
Blue Perfection. The darkest of all large flowering Ageratums. Color, deep amethyst blue; compact growth; fine for bedding. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c	.10
Scarlet Gem (New). Very dwarf with small foliage; flowers pale rose with dark center. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c	.25

ALYSSUM

Little Gem or Carpet of Snow. One of the best white flowering edging plants of dwarf compact habit, 4 inches high. A solid mass of bloom from early till late. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c	.10
Lilac Queen. A pretty, deep lavender-lilac of dwarf habit. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c	.10

ANAGALLIS (Pimpernel)—Primrose Family

A lovely annual from Spain you should never be without. In Spain it is a perennial and a sub-shrub; in America it grows only about a foot high and blooms all summer long until late in the fall.

A. Phillipsii. A rich deep blue, extremely showy in sunshine.	Pkt.
A. Mixed Varieties. Beautiful rich colors; makes a lovely edging. Either variety—2 pkts. 25c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c	.15



The New California Sunshine Asters
Notice the long stems

ANEMONE FLOWERED or SUNSHINE ASTERS

The Sunshine type was introduced into this country a few years ago and became quite popular because of its dainty appearance. It was accepted as very desirable, but met with one objection—the flowers were borne on too short and weak stems. After several years of hybridizing and special selection, we are now pleased to offer a new California strain, a better strain for general use. California Sunshine Asters retain their dainty appearance, but are larger and are borne on long, stout stems, and the plant has the general appearance of being as robust as the Giant Washington or the Upright Branching types. The stems measure two to two and a half feet, while those of the earlier type measure about one and one-half feet.

We consider CALIFORNIA SUNSHINE a distinct improvement on the original Sunshine. Offered in mixture, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. 40c; 2 pkts. 25c ... \$.15 Pkt.



Improved Giants of California Aster

Characterized by the well known Crego or Ostrich Feather type of flower, combined with the Beauty Aster's long non-lateral branching stems and sturdy habit of growth, the California Giant's double type of Aster stands at the head of the list, not only for florists' use, but also for private gardens where quality is appreciated. The White is exceptionally large and distinctive. Peach Blossom is quite distinct from any of the other colors. It opens as a white and flushes pink when in full bloom, presenting a variety of delicate peach blossom shades on the same plant. Light Blue is an exceptionally fine florists' flower; the color, although delicate, has a sufficient degree of intensity to please the most critical eye. Rose is a very rich deep shade, similar to Aster Beauty Bright Rose. The favored florists' colors are thus fully represented.

The Horticultural Trade Journal of London, England, quotes the following:

"Bodger's California strain of Asters is ideal for growers of cut flowers; the flowers measure up to 6 inches across, packed with broad petals, and may be grown with stems 30 inches long. It is truly an aristocrat amongst Asters, vying with well-grown Chrysanthemums in size of flower and length of stem."

COLORS: WHITE, PEACH BLOSSOM, LIGHT BLUE, DEEP ROSE, DARK PURPLE. Pkt.

Seed in bulk, per $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. 45c; any 3 pkts. 60c	\$.25
A fine mixture of the above, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. 30c	.15

Asters

This queen of autumn flowers, with its wide range of brilliant shades of pink and red, mauve, blue and purple, comes just at the time when required to relieve the prevailing yellow of late summer and autumn flowers. Asters may be advantageously employed wherever flowers are wanted—in informal beds or ribbon borders, in large masses as a foreground to shrubberies, or even sown or planted in prepared bare places among the grass of the Wild Garden. A judicious selection will provide a brilliant display from early August to late September, commencing with the popular Comet class and ending with the late-flowering Ostrich Plume which will prolong the sequence until autumn frosts destroy the plants. For filling large vases in the hall, or for every form of table decoration, Asters are unrivaled during the months named.

GIANT MAMMOTH PEONY FLOWERED TYPE

This Aster is the result of several years' hybridizing work. The flowers are of immense size, very double, borne on long, stout stems, quite free from laterals; they keep longer after cutting than any other Aster.

Pkt.

Swan's Down. Pure white.

Seed in bulk, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.50; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 80c; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. 50c \$.25

Maiden's Blush. Delicate flesh. Prices same as above.

Azure Fairy. Clear azure blue. Prices same as above. Not offered in mixture.

GIANT COMET

Elegant flowers, resembling the finest Japanese Chrysanthemums. As border subjects, these Asters make a brilliant display, and are particularly valuable as cut flowers for bold decoration in large vases. Height 18 inches. The COMET Asters are offered in the finest mixture seeds only.

Pkt.

$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c \$.15

OSTRICH PLUME

Extremely graceful Aster, with large loose feathery heads, unsurpassed for table decoration. The branching habit makes this a conspicuous border plant. Height 18 inches.

The OSTRICH PLUME class is offered in finest mixture only.

$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c15

BROWALLIA—Nightshade (Solanum Family)

This is what we advertised under the Blue Amethyst flower. The lovely blue flowers are a joy indeed; the 12 to 18-inch high plants bloom all summer long in beautiful sprays of violet blue flowers. Easily raised from seeds like all annuals, but slow to germinate (3 to 4 weeks).

Pkt.

$\frac{1}{16}$ oz. 25c \$.10

CALENDULA—POT MARIGOLD

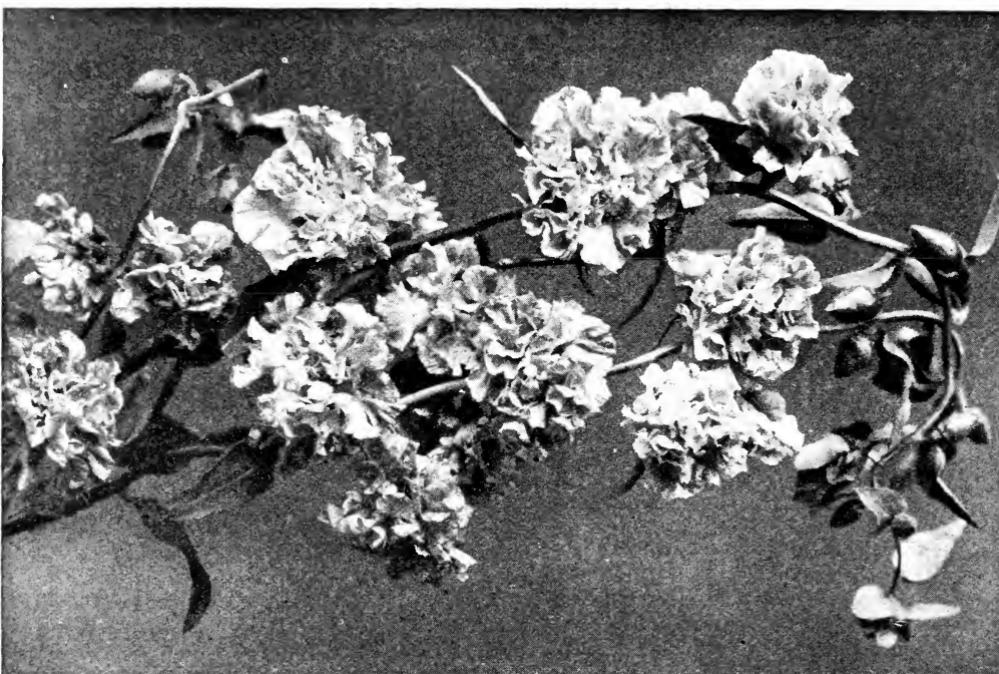
No garden should be without these bright, showy, lovely flowers; excellent and most artistic as cut flowers, lasting a long time in the house. They withstand many light frosts. Of all varieties of Calendulas, Ball's Calendulas are the best and most beautiful ones, both in color and in form.

Pkt.

Ball's Gold Calendula. A rich golden yellow; about 95% comes true. Much superior to the old Lemon Queen. 2 pkts. 25c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c \$.15

Ball's Calendula, Orange. This is the original Ball's Calendula that has given an entirely new meaning to Calendulas with long stems and uniformly double flowers of great size. 2 pkts. 25c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c15

Flore Pleno Radio. Novelty. A quilled Calendula. 2 pkts. 25c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c15



CLARKIA

FLOWERS IN LONG LOOSE SPRAYS

This pretty and easily grown annual has been much improved in recent years, and the varieties offered below are excellent for cut flowers; they do well either in sun or shade, growing 2 to 2½ feet high, with leaf racemes of double flowers, which all open in water when cut.

Pkt.

Ruby King.	Brilliant rich ruby red, double and produced in long sprays.	
An indispensable variety for the garden.	½ oz. 25c	\$.10
Salmon Queen.	A beautiful salmon pink.	½ oz. 25c
Scarlet Queen (New).	Fine double, brilliant salmon-orange-scarlet; a most striking color.	¼ oz. 50c; ½ oz. 25c
English Brilliant Mixture.	A selection of the finest double varieties; all inferior colors being excluded.	½ oz. 15c; ¼ oz. 25c
Enchantress (Novelty).	The finest salmon-pink Clarkia, very large, very double and fine for bedding or cutting.	1/16 oz. 25c; pkt.
Firebrand (Novelty).	A new color in Clarkias of extraordinary brilliance, a vivid copper-scarlet, exceedingly effective.	1/16 oz. 25c; pkt.

CANDYTUFT

Pkt.

Giant Hyacinth-flowered or Improved Empress.	A wonderfully improved strain of the popular Empress Candytuft, forming much branched plants about 18 inches high, each branch terminated by an immense spike of very large individual pure white flowers. Makes a very effective white bed or border, and is invaluable for cutting.	¼ oz. 35c	\$.10
Rose Cardinal.	Brilliant deep-rose-red; very effective for bedding.	¼ oz. 50c	.15
Mixed, extra choice.	All colors.	3 pkts. 25c	.10

CENTAUREA - IMPERIALIS (SWEET SULTAN)

This is a lovely, sweet-scented and attractive half-hardy annual for the border, providing graceful flowers for cutting, of exquisite shades, which last a long time in vases. They are so fine that no garden should be without a few plants. Sow in the open ground in April. Pkt.

Favorita. Brilliant rose, fancy colors.

Gigantea Alba. Giant white Sweet Sultan. New.

Iphigenia. Delicate pink with white center.

Graziosa. Intense dark lilac.

Best Mixture. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c; pkt. of any 3, 25c

.10

COSMOS

New Double Early-Flowering Hybrids. The flowers of these new hybrids measure 3 to 4 inches across. About 60% to 70% of the seedlings produce small petals instead of stamens, thus forming handsome double blooms. They supply a fine range of colors; all shades from white to pink, rose, carmine and blood-red being represented. These new double Cosmos are of the true early-flowering type, blooming from June to October. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c

.15

Praecox fl. pl. Of somewhat dwarfer habit of growth, but more free flowering than the early flowering hybrids. The flowers, borne on long stalks, are fine double and measure $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches across; rose and lilac shades are predominate, but also white and carmine are met with. About 40% come double. 3 pkts. 60c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00

.25

OX-EYE DAISY (Marguerite)

Chrysanthemum leucanthemum. Hardy perennial.

The improved varieties of Marguerite, all allied to the Ox-Eye Daisy that adorns our fields in the spring, are among the most useful of our garden flowers. Not only have they been greatly improved in size and form, but there are now early and late-flowering varieties which give a succession of long-stemmed flowers, so valuable for vase decoration, during several months of the year.

For June flowering.

Pkt.

Shasta Daisy "Alaska." Large but refined flowers with long white petals and small golden centers. If sown early will flower the same season. Height, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 80c

\$.25

For July flowering, onward:

King Edward VII. Very large handsome pure white flowers of fine form. Height $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c

.15

Mrs. C. Lowthian Bell. This magnificent white Marguerite is one of the largest-flowered varieties of this class of plants. Flowers of the purest white, frequently measuring six inches across, with very broad petals of great substance; borne on long robust stems. Continues in bloom until October. Height $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c

.20

AUTUMN-FLOWERING JAPANESE CHRYSANTHEMUMS

Greenhouse and Open Border Strains

The practice of raising Chrysanthemums from seed is now largely adopted by growers of these favorite flowers. From a sowing made in February, fine plants may be grown which will furnish a magnificent display in the open border and greenhouse during the autumn and winter months. This system possesses not only the advantage of saving the labor of wintering the plants, but it insures a much larger variety than can be obtained by the old method of growing Chrysanthemums from cuttings.

FOR THE OPEN BORDER

Pkt.

Early-Flowering Dwarf and Tall Mixed. A new strain which, from a February sowing, blooms freely in the open border in August. The plants are of neat habit, attaining about two to three feet in height, and produce principally fine double flowers, including white, yellow, rose, and a splendid range of crimson, as well as bronze shades

.25

CYNOGLOSSUM—AMABILE BLUE

This annual was recently introduced from China. It is very hardy, of easy culture, and can be grown successfully in warm climates where the ordinary Forget-me-not or *Myosotis* cannot be grown in the open. The flowers are of a beautiful shade of blue and resemble the *Myosotis* very closely. It grows on tall, graceful branches as they bloom and it will flower continually throughout the summer. It is ideal for bedding as well as for cut flowers. The color is a deep *Myosotis* blue.

Pkt.

1/8 oz. 40c; 2 pkts. 25c \$.15

Cynoglossum Pink. Novelty. A rich deep pink. See under Novelties, page 3.

DIMORPHOTHECA—STAR OF THE VELDT

One of the quickest blooming annuals, often flowering within six weeks from seed. Produces a wide range of lovely colors, which harmonize most beautifully. It requires an open sunny situation and in such will bloom all summer. It also makes a charming pot plant, by planting a few seeds in a large pot, and then thinning out to 3 or 4 plants. Flowers will be greatly improved in size and brilliance by watering the plants frequently with weak liquid manure.

Pkt.

Aurantiaca *Hybrida*, Fl. Pl. New. Various - colored hybrids of this flower

which are quite as strong growing as the type, and include a wide range of shades of primrose, apricot, buff and salmon-orange, as well as delicately tinted white flowers, many double and semi-double.

1/8 oz. 40c; 2 pkts. for 25c \$.15

We are sorry that through some error we sent out only the white variety last year, and although it is very beautiful, you must try the hybrids this year. The colors are beautiful.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA—HARDY CALIFORNIA POPPIES

From the original golden yellow California Poppy there have now been evolved the most lovely colors imaginable, from pure white to the deepest crimson—all exceedingly beautiful varieties. They make indeed a most gorgeous effect in the garden, blooming all through the summer months, from seeds sown in the open ground early in the spring, and thereafter take care of themselves for years to come, by self-breeding, and from the plants, which are really true perennials. Some of the new colors are still quite rare.

Pkt.

Enchantress. One of the most charming of all *Eschscholtzias*. The color on

the outside of the petals is soft rosy carmine; on the inside a lighter tone of rosy carmine heavily overlaid cream. The flowers are double, and of exquisite form. This variety will be admired by everyone. It is of very robust habit, and more floriferous than any of the varieties at present in cultivation. 1/8 oz. 40c; 1/8 oz. 75c 20

The *Geisha*. Outside orange crimson, inside a deep golden yellow. This beautiful variety received an award of merit from R. H. S. of England.

1/4 oz. 50c; 1/8 oz. 30c 15

Mikado. Intense crimson scarlet. 1/4 oz. 50c; 1/8 oz. 30c 15

Double Carmine Queen (New). A double lovely vivid crimson carmine tone.

See photo. Seeds 25

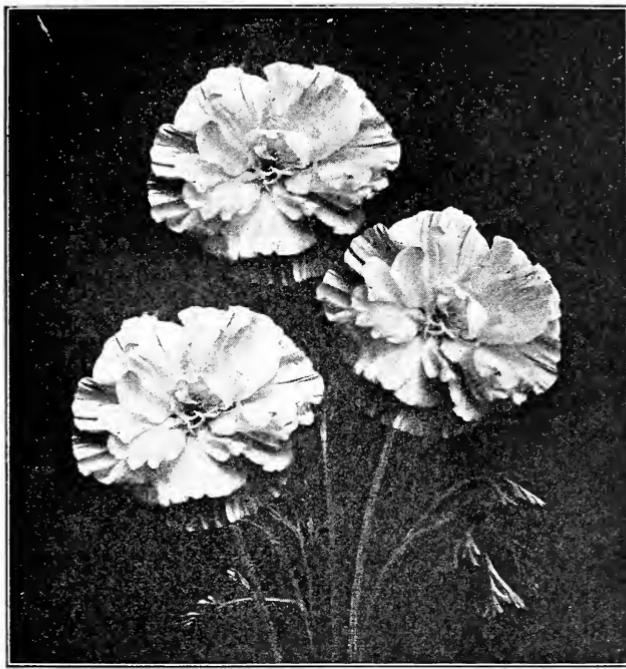
Dazzler. The description "flame color" has been applied to many flowers, but never has it fitted so aptly, for "Dazzler" is a really true flame scarlet. The habit is similar to the popular "MIKADO," but the color is so bright and rich that we have no hesitation in saying that there is no other annual which can produce the same brilliant bedding effect. The flowers are of very large size and of extremely beautiful form. Seeds 25

Double Toreador (New). A golden bronze; reverse of petals a rich orange-crimson. 1/8 oz. 50c 25

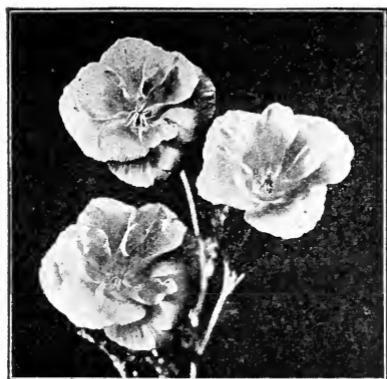
Double Buttercup (New). A beautiful double flower of deep butter-yellow. See photo. 1/8 oz. 50c 25

Fireflame-Erecta Compacta. A variety entirely distinct in habit, flower and growth. The orange-scarlet blooms are especially attractive and show to great advantage against the silvery foliage. The erect and compact habit will be appreciated by many lovers of the beautiful California Poppies, who are apt to take exception to the rather loose habit that is to be found in most of the other varieties. Seeds 25

Special Mixture, including all the new shades, which create a most brilliant display. 1 oz. \$1.50; 1/4 oz. 40c; 3 pkts. 25c 10



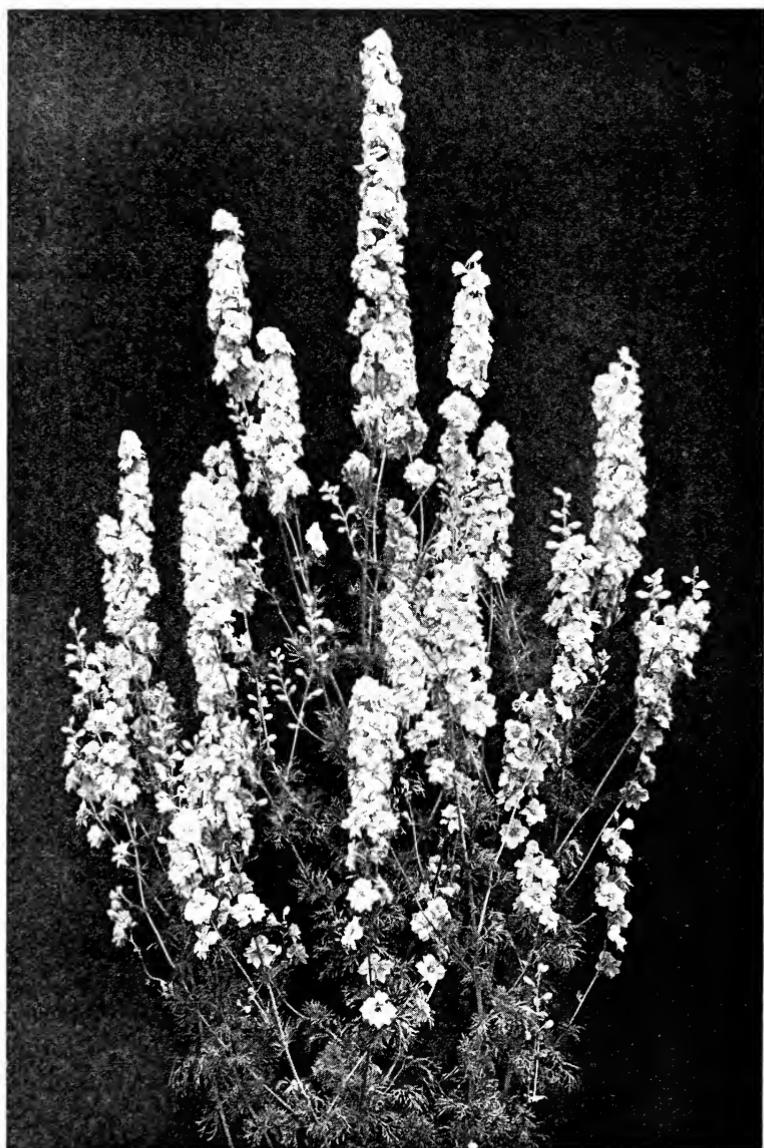
Double California Poppy "Buttercup"



*Eschscholtzia—Double California Poppy
"Double Carmine Queen"*

HARDY CALIFORNIA POPPIES

From the original golden yellow California Poppy there have now been evolved the most lovely colors imaginable, from pure white to the deepest crimson—all exceedingly beautiful varieties. They make indeed a most gorgeous effect in the garden, blooming all through the summer months, from seeds sown in the open ground early in the spring, and thereafter take care of themselves for years to come, by self-breeding, and from the plants, which are really true perennials. Some of the new colors are still quite rare.



A SINGLE SPECIMEN PLANT OF ANNUAL LARKSPUR
Upright or Delphinium Type

ANNUAL LARKSPURS

One of the best and also one of the oldest garden plants for summer flowering is the annual Delphinium, or Larkspur, as it is more commonly called. It is so simple to grow that it calls for little comment. These handsome subjects are widely grown and fully deserving of a permanent place in every garden. If planted at the back of herbaceous borders or in front of shrubberies and similar places they are most effective and are also extremely valuable for supplying cut flowers for the decoration of dwelling rooms.

We are referring to the varieties which grow about three feet high. They are most effective if grouped together and are bound to command admiration.

They are perfectly hardy and are best sown where they are to bloom. Larkspurs form tap roots and do not develop many fibrous roots. If for that reason alone, they should be planted in their permanent quarters when they are very small.

NEW ANNUAL LARKSPUR—UPRIGHT OR DELPHINIUM TYPE

Not to be confused with the perennial Delphinium, which is quite a different thing. These annual Larkspurs produce fine spikes, most graceful and attractive. They grow from 2 to 3 feet high. The tall stock-flowered are the finest varieties for beds and for cutting.

Pkt. \$.10

“Sky Blue.” $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.....

La France. A beautiful shade of salmon pink.

$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c; 2 pkts. for 25c.....

.15

“Rosy Scarlet” (New). A wonderful color in Larkspurs. 2 pkts. 25c.....

.15

Mixed. All the best colors. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; 3 pkts. for 25c.....

.10

Miss California (New). A very rich deep pink on a salmon ground. See under Novelties, page 6. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c.....

.25

Carmine King. The first of the deep carmine rose shades in the new upright type of Larkspur. See under Novelties, page 6. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c.....

.25

AFRICAN MARIGOLDS

A carefully-selected strain, the best to be had. African Marigolds with their self-colored globular heads of striking orange and lemon-yellow flowers, if allowed to grow naturally, are an adornment to any garden, and produce a vast wealth of color. Culture directions for growing the finest Marigolds will be found on the reverse of each seed package.

Pkt.

Prince of Orange. Deep orange-yellow flowers of a perfectly globular formation, 5 to 6 inches in diameter. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.....

.10

Lemon Queen. Clear lemon-yellow, a remarkably fine variety; flowers 5 to 6 inches in diameter, globular in form, beautifully finished. Price per pkt., etc., same as above.

French Dwarf Double Marigolds. Wonderful, dark rich and golden colors, spotted and striped; finest mixed. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.....

.10

MYOSOTIS—FORGET-ME-NOT

No garden should be without this lovely, loveable thing; whether you use it as a border plant, for a ground cover over your tulips or on the border of your brook or pool (where it is most at home) anywhere it is a joy. Did you ever fill a shallow bowl with the cut flowers (cut it while still in bud). It makes a lovely decoration, and by using it with Lilies of the Valley, you will have a bouquet of exquisite, dainty loveliness. By the way, every garden should contain a few clumps of Lilies of the Valley, also.

The following two varieties are the best for garden use. Plants bloom the same season from seed; renew your plants every season, or they will self sow.

Pkt.

Sutton's Royal Blue. Very early, free flowering, deep indigo blue, from special selected stock. Seeds are very small. $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. 35c; 2 pkts. 25c.....

.15

M. Palustris. The true German swamp Forget-me-not; blooms all summer long, covered with lovely sky-blue flowers; creeping-upright growth; seeds itself freely. $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. 35c; 2 pkts. 25c.....

.15

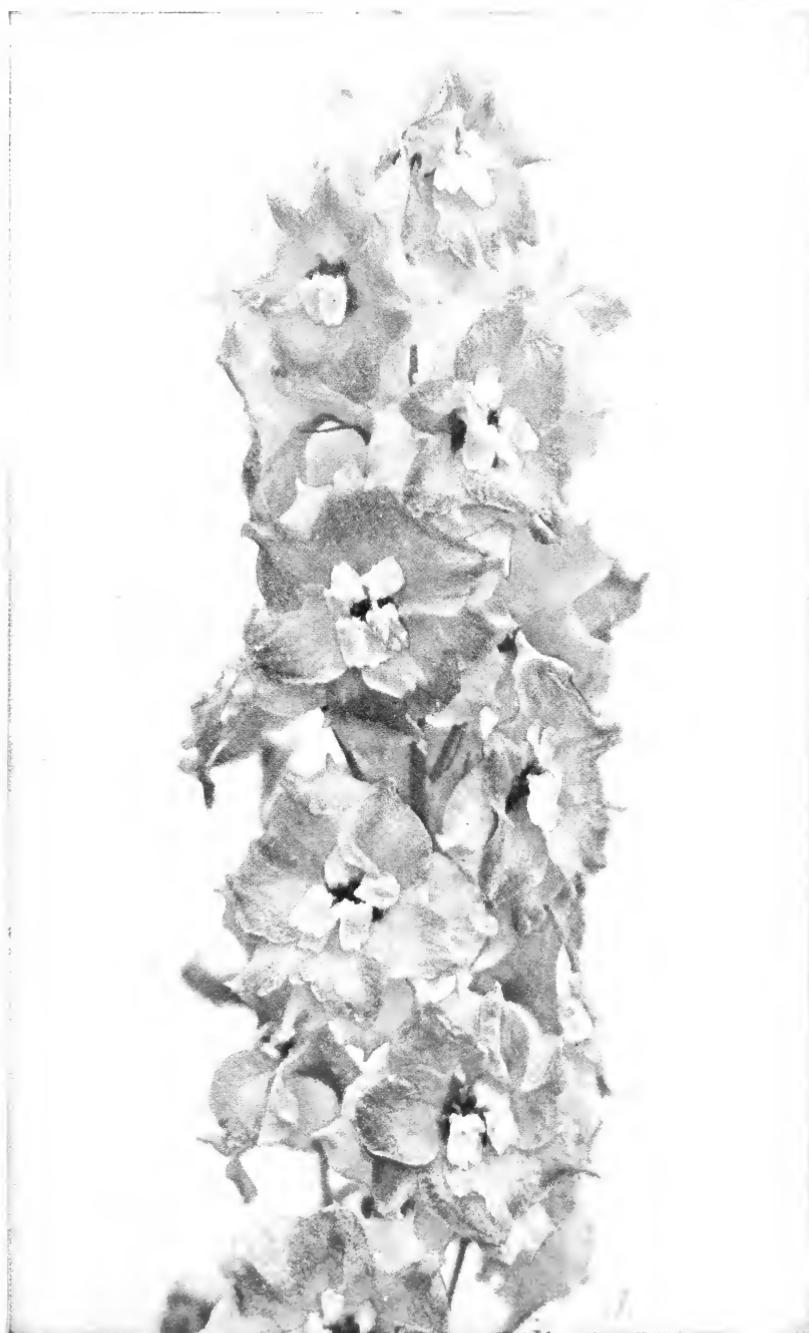


GODETIA—GLADIOLUS FLOWERED (New)

Of all annuals for garden decoration, Godetias are unsurpassed for the brilliant effect they produce in beds and borders. They are extremely easy to grow and the plants remain in full beauty for a long period. When cut, the long graceful sprays of the tall varieties make a handsome decoration for vases, and this section is also largely employed as a background to borders of the dwarfer-growing kinds. They do best in a rather poor, sandy location.

TALL VARIETIES WITH FLOWERS IN LONG, LOOSE SPRAYS

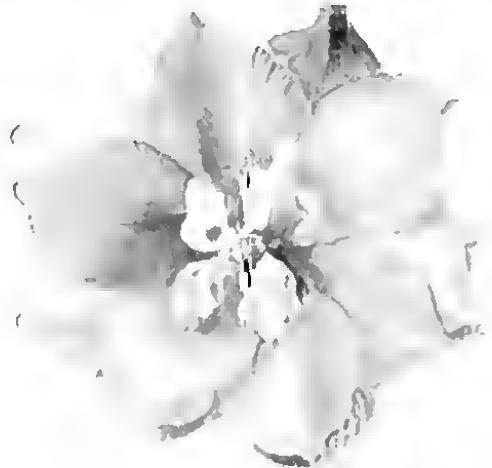
	Pkt.
Double Crimson Glow. Dazzling intense crimson. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c	\$.10
Double Deep Carmine Rose. Very fine double flowers. 2 to 3 feet. 1/16 oz. 25c	.10
Mixed. Finest tall double, many beautiful colors. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c	.10
No seeds of the new Godetia "Sweetheart" this year. Seed crop failed here and abroad.	



GOLD MEDAL DELPHINIUM: MRS. JAMES KELWAY

This color photo of DELPHINIUM is about half natural size, and is a portion of a 4-foot spike of flower; it is truly a charming lovely variety, a beautiful color combination of pure blue and pink; seedlings come fairly true.
Pure seeds: 1/8 oz. (about 1300 seeds) \$1.25; 1/16 oz. (about 700 seeds) 75c.
Per pkt. (200 seeds) 50c.

*These Delphinium Blossoms were painted for us from Life by Miss Winifred Walker of London, England,
the famous Water Color Artist, on her recent visit in the Northwest*



NOS. 1, 6 and 7—Representative ENGLISH WREXHAM STRAIN

NOS. 2, 3, 5 and 8—Representative PUDOR'S PRIZE WINNER STRAIN

No. 4—WHITE DELPHINIUM—Seeds this Summer (no plants for sale)

No. 9—GLORY OF PUGET SOUND STRAIN (beautiful dainty blossoms with very small "bees" or none at all)



TIGRIDIA, or MEXICAN SHELL FLOWER

Eagerly sought as a rare, but sturdy garden novelty.

Bulbs offered on page 80

ANNUAL FLAX—LINUM

As no garden should be without a few plants of the lovely perennial sort "NARBONESE," so no garden should be without a good showing of the annual. **Grandiflorum**, the Carmine Flax. A wonderful, very showy soft red color; a real carmine, blooming throughout the whole summer. Many visitors who had never seen it, spoke of its appealing, charming color and habit of growth; 12 to 18 inches high. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c10

GYPSOPHILIA—ANNUAL BABY'S BREATH

Quite as useful as the perennial sorts and fine for sweet peas and carnations. Height 18 inches. By making 2 or 3 sowings during the season you are assured of a continued supply of these lovely flowers. Quick to grow and easy to raise. **Elegans Grandiflora** "Covent Garden." A fine pure white strain. Pkt. **Elegans Deep Rose**. A charming rosy scarlet variety, which you should grow.

Either of the above, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c \$.10

HUNNEMANNIA (Poppy Family)

Pkt.

Mexican Poppy. A glorious yellow biennial 1 ft. high with lovely California poppy-like foliage, but its finely cut leaves come clear up the flower stem, making a most charming cut flower, lasting many days. Blooms easily from seeds within a few months and in mild climates will live over. If you don't know it, you will love it. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c \$.10

IONOPSIDIUM ACAULE—VIOLET CRESS (Family: Cruciform)

To those who delight in growing miniature plants, this charming little Portuguese annual makes a very welcome appeal. It is known, also, as the Violet Cress. Growing only 2 inches to 3 inches high, this neat little plant, bearing pale mauve or lilac colored flowers, is exceedingly pretty. Although it spreads freely whenever sown, it never becomes a nuisance, and may be associated with the choicest Alpines or other dwarf plants. It is particularly suitable for sowing in the rock garden, in crevices at the sides of paved walks, or in the chinks of rough steps. It also forms a useful subject for carpeting beneath other dwarf plants of not too dense growth, the slight shade afforded by the latter giving it protection from the hot sun. A somewhat shady situation is favorable to it. Seed may be sown almost at any time. If sown in the spring it may be expected to flower in about two months. An autumn sowing will provide a good crop of blossoms next season. After once sowing, the plants often reproduce themselves from self-sown seeds.

Pkt.

$\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. 25c \$.15

IPOMOEA—Morning Glory

Pkt.

I. Rubro-Coerulea. "Heavenly blue." A glorious climber smothered with flowers you can never forget. 1 oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; 2 pkts. 25c15

I. Imperialis. Japanese Morning Glory. Foliage variegated; flowers very large and fringed of the richest colors; magnificent. 1 oz. 50c; 3 pkts. 25c; pkt. .10

LACE FLOWER—DIDISCUS

Lavender Lace Flower. 3 ft. long-stemmed; look like blossoms of Queen's Lace Handkerchief. A constant bloomer. The culture is not difficult, only the seeds are somewhat slow in starting. You must sow them where they are to flower! 2 pk. 25c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c15

LEPTOSIPHON—PHLOX WORTS (Polemonium Family)

The French hybrids are gems for the rock garden; height only 4 inches. Sow where they are to flower and thin out.	Pkt.	
L. Roseus. Beautiful species; the best. Color, deep rose. 2 pkts. 25c		\$.15
L. New French Hybrids. Finest colors mixed. $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. 25c		.10

LIMNANTHES—TROPAEOLACEA (Indian Cress Family)

Douglasii. White and yellow, cream-cup; large flowered variety, exceedingly pretty. About 3 inches high, with beautiful green cress-like foliage and the flowers, which are freely born, are white and yellow and most appealing. You will surely love it. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c		.15
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NIGELLA (LOVE-IN-A-MIST)

Miss Jekyll. This lovely variety will give you an abundance of long-stemmed, clear corn-blue flowers, prettily set in dainty foliage. It is a treasure, indeed, and one of the finest annuals for the garden. The plants are very hardy and, if possible, seeds should be sown in the fall, producing the best flowers the following summer, but an early spring sowing is equally good. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; 2 for 25c		.15
White Nigella. Prices same as above.		

NEMESIAS

These attractive, charming flowers are grown in England and Scotland as freely as Nasturtiums, coming some 30 years ago from South Africa. They are easily raised from seeds, which germinate quickly when sown in boxes or right in the beds; the plants should be planted about 6 inches apart each way.	Pkt.	
Sutton's Large-Flowered in mixed colors of white, pale yellow, pink, crimson, and many beautiful intermediate shades. These Nemesias will make a perfect blaze of gorgeous colors in your garden. 2 pkts. 25c		\$.15

Hybrid "Blue Gem." This popular dwarf, compact Nemesia is a gem, indeed; very beautiful for edgings or pot culture; a lovely forget-me-not blue. You must try these Nemesias, both the dwarf and Nemesia Suttoni.		
2 pkts. 25c		.15



SUTTON'S NEMESIA

TOM THUMB NASTURTIUMS

Pkt.

Empress of India. A border 150 yards in length was smothered with its deeply crimson flowers. Leaves are dark. Certainly an outstanding Tom Thumb variety.

Aurora. Apricot, very beautiful.

Golden King. Deep golden yellow.

Cloth of Gold, golden foliage with brilliant scarlet flowers.

Prices of seeds of any of the above—NOT IN MIXTURE—1 oz. 25c..... .10

Best mixture, 1 oz. 25c..... .10

NEMOPHILA (BABY BLUE-EYE)

A lovely low growing hardy annual with pretty foliage extensively used for ribbon borders and general garden decoration. Sow it liberally; you will love it.

Pkt.

Insignis Blue. Beautiful color; height 6 inches. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c..... \$.10

“Finest Mixed.” Per oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c..... .10

To succeed best with NEMOPHILA, plant in damp, shady places.

PANSY SEEDS

Triumph of the Giants (Mette). Awarded prizes wherever shown.

The plants distinguish themselves by their robust growth, and firm, compact bushes of round shape, with strikingly large, healthy-looking foliage.

The imposing five-spotted flowers which on long, vigorous stalks surmount the foliage in the most graceful manner, are of enormous size, perfectly round form, original structure, and unusual substance. The individual petals are exceedingly broad and cover each other in such a manner as to make the flowers appear almost double. With most of the flowers the border of every petal being conspicuously undulated and curled, which grants the flower a striking and very peculiar appearance, entirely new to this class of plants.

The beauty, brilliancy and richness of color being the most striking; also very rare and new tones of red and brown are met with in these flowers.

Anyone growing these Pansies will declare them to be the most perfect and wonderful Pansies they have ever seen.

Pkt.

$\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00; pkt. of 200 seeds..... \$.50

For those who prefer a very fine American Pansy strain, we offer this season:

Steele's Mastodon Miracle. Mixed. Contains all the finest types and latest novelties. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.75; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$3.00; pkt. of about 200 seeds.. \$.35

PETUNIAS

P. Hybrida Pendula (“Balcony Petunia”). A beautiful bright blue..... \$.25

Balcony Petunia “Rosy Morn.” A bright rosy pink. 3 pkts. 50c..... .20

Feltham Beauty (Nana compacta) (New). A great variety of color, ranging from white to deepest rose; height 1 ft. Throws a small per cent of double flowers. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00..... .25

PHLOX DRUMMONDI GRANDIFLORA

The annual Phlox is a native of Texas, and is known as “Texas Pride.” It occupies a first place as a garden annual, being one of the most brilliant and at the same time one of the easiest and most satisfactory plants which can readily be grown from seed. It will grow and thrive in any kind of soil if given a sunny position, but prefers a light, rich loam. Seed may be sown in the open ground any time after frost is past, and in a few weeks they are a sheet of bloom,

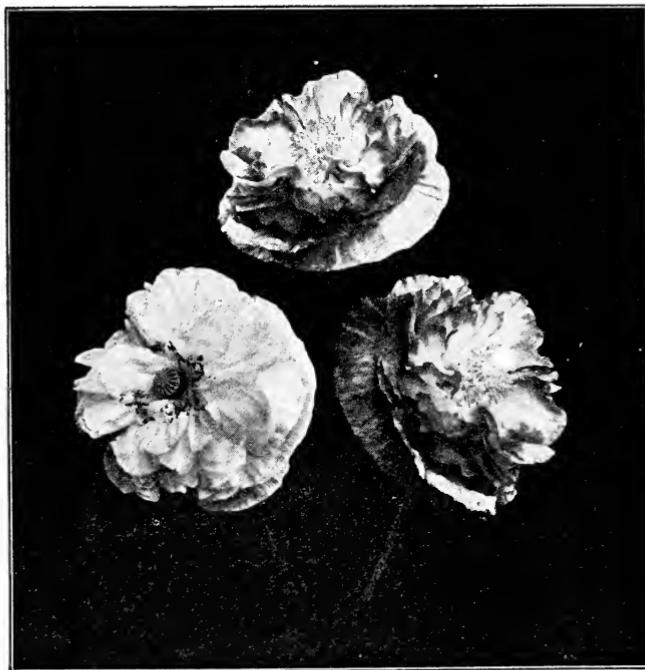
remaining so until frost. They may be used in a variety of ways, such as a carpet to beds of roses, in boxes, vases, etc.; but it is when grown in masses, in beds or borders, that they show to best advantage. Pkt.

Phlox Drummondii Nana Compacta. Dwarf, compact varieties	
Fireball. Dazzling scarlet. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; 2 pkts. 25c	.15
Carminea Stellata. A mass of brilliant carmine flowers with star-shaped center. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c; 2 pkts. 25c	.15
Coerulea Stellata. Light blue with white star-shaped center. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c; 2 pkts. 25c	.15
Phlox Drummondii Nana Compacta Grandiflora, Cecily Mixed. Containing many beautiful colors. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c; 2 pkts. 25c	.15

ANNUAL POPPIES

A great wealth of color can be obtained throughout the summer by liberal sowings of the Annual Poppies. During March, April and May sow in lines or groups, and thin to about a foot apart. The seeds should be sown where the plants are intended to flower, because it is difficult to transplant with any measure of success.

Shirley (Selected). Our strain includes an almost endless variety of colors, many of the flowers being beautifully shaded with a second tint. Height 2 feet. Seeds, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c; 2 pkts. 15c	Pkt. \$.10
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Double Shirley Poppies "Art Shades"

NEW ENGLISH DOUBLE SHIRLEY "ART SHADES." Wonderful shades, ranging from bishop's violet and bronzy purple to plum violet, heliotrope, antique rose and garnet red. Seeds, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c	.25
GIANT DOUBLE (Cardinal, Salmon-Pink). Round double, beautiful large heads of pure salmon-pink. Height 2 to 3 feet. Seeds, 2 pkts. 25c	.15

PHACELIA—CAMPANULARIA

Pkt.

A beautiful, lovely annual! The finest of all blue annuals; a rich, deep, gentian-blue. It is not known as it should be; it grows anywhere, is hardy and strong, and makes a lovely border, or a charming bed. Sow it liberally—you will love it. Light soil, sunny position. Height 9 in. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c; 2 pkts. 25c \$.15

SALPIGLOSSIS VARIABILIS SUPERBISSIMA

The largest flowered and most beautiful of all varieties.

These are one of the very finest annuals, and are of the easiest culture, succeeding in any good ordinary soil and in a sunny position. The plants grow from 24 to 30 inches high, and produce freely from mid-summer until frost. Their attractive Gloxinia-like blossoms are in a very large and unusual range of colors. They are splendid for cutting, lasting well. Seed may be started indoors or in a hotbed about the end of March, or sown outdoors when danger from frost is passed and the ground is in good condition. For best results the plants should not be set closer than 12 inches apart.

Pkt.

Mixed. All the finest colors, including blue and gold, golden yellow, crimson gold veined, rich purple, velvety red; all mixed. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c; 2 pkts. 25c \$.15

DOUBLE ANNUAL SCABIOSUS

New Tall Large Flowering. This new race marks a great improvement on existing kinds. The plants are stronger growing, and the flowers ever so much larger than anything seen heretofore, and most useful for cutting. A valuable acquisition for your garden.

Peach Blossom. A beautiful shade of peach blossom pink; large size and strong stems; an excellent cut flower. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; 2 pkts. 25c \$.15

Shasta. A pure white of great size, flowers often measuring three and a half inches across with very long stems .10

Azure Fairy. Pale blue, very fine and very double. This variety obtained a Reward of Merit from the Royal Horticultural Society of England, a great honor .10

Crimson. A beautiful rich shade of deep crimson or carmine. Any of the above in bulk. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c (except Peach Blossom) .10

Mixture, containing all the above and other colors. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c .10

**ANNUAL SWEET WILLIAM—DIANTHUS ATROCOCINEUS
“CRIMSON BEDDER”**

Pkt.

A fine Pink blooming the first year from seed, but, like most of the annual Pinks, perennial in a mild climate or when protected. Its intense crimson blooms are a glowing bit in the garden; larger flowered and more velvety than any other variety; clumps used in an Alpine garden brighten up the dull season with fine effect, as it is a rather dwarf grower (12 in.) and does not spread out like the ordinary Sweet William. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c \$.15

SWEET WIVELSFIELD

A new race of hardy annual from a cross—Dianthus Alwoodii and Sweet William. It is distinct in habit and freedom of growth, and gives a greater variety of coloring than the Annual Sweet William does .15 2 pkts. 25c.

SCHIZANTHUS—BUTTERFLY PLANT

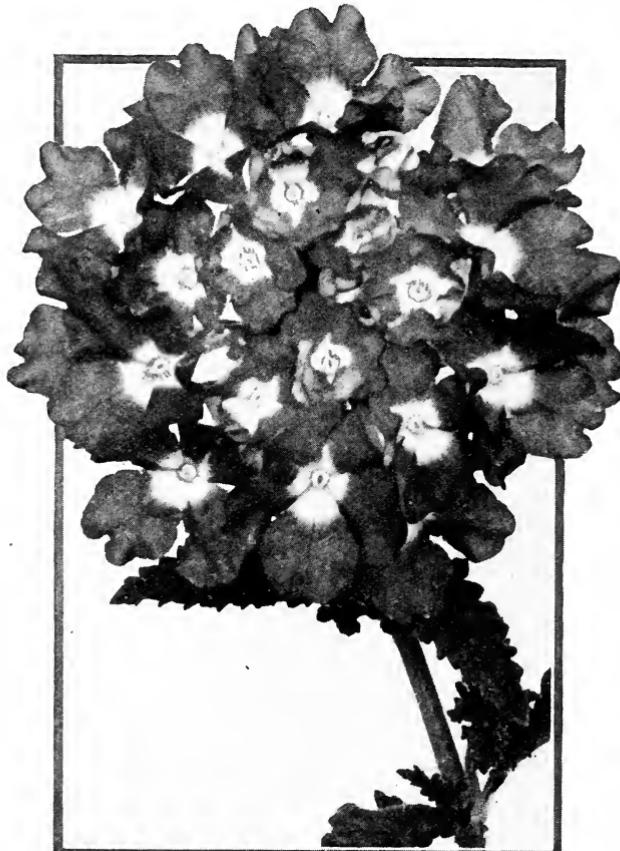
Grandiflorus Maximus, Giant Strain. The plants of this fine strain are more robust and the flowers much larger than any other variety. The plants grow from 1½ to 2 feet in height; the blossoms are of great substance, and measure 1 to 1¼ inches across and show an endless variety of color. Most useful for bedding and conservatory, thriving best in well prepared, rich soil. Seeds are very light in weight. 1/16 oz. 40c .25

VISCARIA

If you have never grown this lovely dwarf annual you will certainly be glad to have your attention called to it. The plants bloom all summer long till late in the fall and are most attractive when planted in masses or along paths. Height, 6 to 8 inches.

Pkt.

V. Tom Thumb Rosy Gem. The attractive brilliant carmine - rose flowers appear in great profusion. 2 pkts.	45c	\$.25
V. Tom Thumb Blue Gem. Bright blue flowers, a charming plant. 2 pkts.	45c	.25
V. Choice Mixture, comprising many pretty colors. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz.	25c	.10



VERBENA—MAMMOTH GOLDEN QUEEN

As in Asters, a clear Golden Yellow is very difficult to produce in Verbena, but we have, after several years of close application, succeeded in developing GOLDEN QUEEN. The flowers are of medium size and borne on a vigorous vine that is of an ever-bearing nature. It is one of the earliest of flowers and continues to develop throughout the growing season, making it a very valuable plant for bedding purposes where a good yellow is required. It is the deepest yellow on the market.

Carmine Pink

A new and bright color in the gigantea class. The flowers are large and placed in the trusses as to make them very conspicuous. They are borne on a vigorous growing vine and should make a striking effect when used as a bedder. This is the first Verbena of this particular carmine shade offered and has been accepted by many visitors who have seen it.

Pkt.

Seeds, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; 2 pkts. 25c (state which color you want)	\$.15
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VIRGINIAN STOCK—(Cheiranthus-Wallflower Family)

MALCOMIA—French Forget-Me-Nots

	Pkt.
Sow them early and sow them late; these pretty annuals are most gay and best in the period between the spring and summer flowers and again later; their charming bright colors as edgings and in beds produce a charming effect. Height 12 inches. Colors are rose, white, crimson and carmine. All mixed, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c.10
In separate colors, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c; 2 pkts. 25c.....	.15

ZINNIAS

By CLARE WOOD SHIPMAN, in SUNSET MAGAZINE

Each year I laughed when you were planting zinnias.
"What do you see in them?" I always said.
To me they seemed such coarse and gaudy creatures
Flaunting their variegated yellow-red.

You answered they were like strong peasant people
Wearing with pride their fluted Sunday-best,
Wholesome of heart, with honest sun-burned faces
Smiling above bright scarf and velvet vest.

You thought my heliotrope and mignonette
Too perfect ladies in their gauze and lace,
Dressed for pale evenings by sad, dripping fountains
When a faint crescent veils a timid face.

"Patrician taste in perfume, it is true,
But peasants wear the scent of fields," you said;
AND NOW, DEAR LOVE, IN MEMORY OF YOU
I SOW GAY ZINNIAS IN MY GARDEN BED.

THE NEW CALIFORNIA DAHLIA-FLOWERED ZINNIAS

(Pure BODGER Strain)

In wonderful, true Pastel shades, making them distinct from the ordinary giant Zinnia

No other Zinnia strain can compare with them

Awarded the highest honors in America and England

The large size, fullness of petals, extraordinary color range, and good keeping qualities of this flower have all contributed to its popularity. It is easily grown, and keeps well when cut. It is immune from disease. Equally good as a garden flower and as a florist's specialty, its great popularity will increase with years to come. It has been truthfully called "A New Flower for the People."

Sow the seeds outdoors thinly in rows when the maples are coming into leaf, or better, since the Zinnias require several months to mature, the seed may be started indoors during March and April.

THE SIX BEST AND DISTINCT COLORS

Exquisite. Truly Dahlia-flowered as regards form and size. A light rose with center a deep rose.

Golden Dawn. This beautiful shade of golden yellow comes true to color; a new valuable addition to the collection of Gold Medal Dahlia Flowered Zinnias.

Old Gold. Its name describes the color very adequately. The flowers are of immense size, possibly the largest of all Dahlia Flowered Zinnias. We recommend this variety to all who wish to compete for exhibitions; a small percentage of flower do not come true to color.

Crimson Monarch. The largest and best of the red shades. Flowers often eight inches in diameter; very vigorous; a marvelous production of greatest merit.

Oriole. An immense orange and gold bi-color, worthy of the beautiful bird after which it is named.

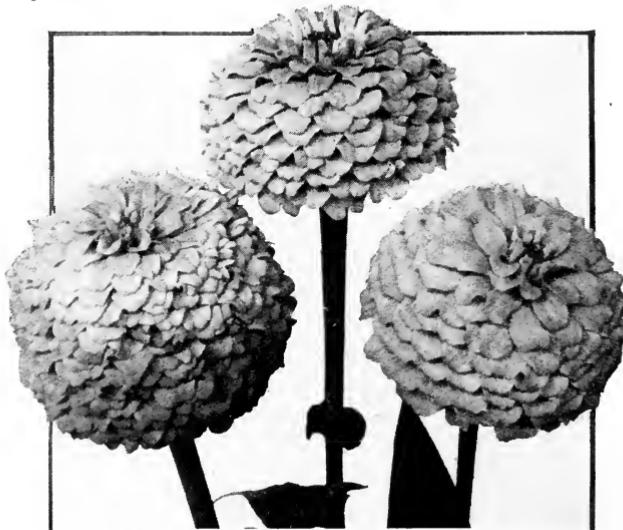
Meteor. A rich, glowing, deep red and the darkest of all the red shades. Fine form; with good depth of petal.

PKT. 20c; ANY 3 FOR 50c; THE 6 NAMED VARIETIES FOR 90c

Each variety: $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 65c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.25; 1 oz. \$2.00

Special Gold Medal Mixture. A well-blended mixture containing all the above novelties and several other equally beautiful novelties. Per pkt. 15c; 2 pkts. for 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 90c; 1 oz. \$1.50.

NOTE—Here is our advice: These Zinnias make such a gorgeous showing in your garden for weeks and months, and are such satisfactory cut flower subjects for your house, and are great money-makers as a cut flower, that you can well afford to buy the seeds by the ounce, half ounce or quarter ounce, the cheapest way to buy them.



ZINNIAS—LILLIPUT OR POMPON

No type of Zinnias has come into favor so rapidly as the improved strain of LILLIPUT. They are a type of plants of even height for bedding purposes, bearing small, button-like, fully double flowers of gorgeous colors. The plants will throw long stems for cutting and basket work when heavily fertilized. The best colors are: Salmon Rose, Golden Gem, Crimson Gem, Canary Yellow.

Seeds, in mixture or separate colors, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c; 2 pkts. 25c \$.15

GROWING OUR OWN STRAWBERRIES

By WILLIAM N. TERRY in "Countryside"

Taking it for granted that you live where there is available ground, I would say: Raise your own strawberries. It is inexpensive to start a patch large enough for the average family. If you take care of your strawberry bed, cultivate it, fertilize it, it will repay you well.

When we resolved to grow our own strawberries, we also decided to plant them near the door yard, and planned to make them as attractive as possible. Consequently we adopted the hill system of planting. That is, the plants were set 18 inches apart in the row, with the rows three feet apart. Then all runners were cut off just as quickly as they appeared. This made a thrifty, productive plant to every hill, which could be easily cultivated, each way. My how they did produce! As many as a quart of berries was picked from one single hill. We planted about 400 plants and many a morning we had picked 10 and 12 quarts of red, ripe berries. Be sure and set your plants right—not too shallow, not too deep, covering up the crown.

THE NEW "PUGET SOUND WONDER" STRAWBERRY (Also known as the "New Washington")

The Honey Sweet Strawberry

1932 PRICES GREATLY REDUCED

Undoubtedly the best strawberry in cultivation. Reasons for pre-eminence—largest, sweetest and best flavored berry, red to the center. The flavor is like the wild strawberry. Eighteen berries fill a shipping box the first part of the season. It will grow on either heavy or light soil and in any climate where strawberries are grown. Most prolific grower, as when grown in hills on fertilized ground the plants grow so large that the pickers can pick only one side of a row at a time.

Nearly frost-proof, as young plants stay green at three degrees below zero. Blooms late and ripens early. Big money maker. We have taken at the rate of \$2400 per acre for the past two seasons from plants and berries. Good shipper. It has been shipped 2500 miles and arrived in good condition. The canneries want this berry.

As nearly as we can trace the parentage of this berry, it is a Marshall, crossed with the native wild strawberry.

Plants: \$1.00 per 50; \$2.00 per 100; \$7.50 per 500, prepaid west of the Rockies; east of the Rockies add 25c per 100. \$8.00 per 100 by Express collect.

List of Choice Hardy Perennial Plants

SPECIAL NOTICE!

All Tiny Seedlings are sent by Post, carefully packed between layers of fine moss, and at the prices quoted they are package and postage free. Some people prefer to have them sent by express, thinking the package will get more air, but the package, of course is very small.

Owner's Risk. All plants are forwarded at Owners' Risk. The Post Office Department accepts no responsibility for damage or delay, and we certainly cannot, and immediately the plants are placed in the mails or in the express office, they are at the sole risk of the consignee or purchaser.

CAUTION!

Do not order one dozen seedlings plants to be sent by themselves—they are so small and the package so small, that it is most difficult to pack one dozen tiny seedlings in such a manner that they will keep moist enough for long distance shipment.

☞ No PLANT orders are solicited for less than \$1.50, unless you add 25c extra for handling charges.

TINY SEEDLINGS OR ADVANCED PLANTS

Which will you have? The difference is this: (1) If you are keen and careful, and have some previous experience of pricking out, watering, and tending the early stages of plant growth—then the TINY SEEDLINGS will be both a JOY and a PROFIT. There is no doubt about them. They reach you fresh and healthy, and, if you have reasonable facilities, SUCCESS IS CERTAIN. (2) If, on the other hand, you are easy, and if the circumstances are such that you cannot give critical attention, or have not the elementary knowledge, accommodation, or facilities—then ADVANCED PLANTS or clumps will be your best investment. These are past the critical stage, and only ordinary care is necessary to insure success, provided they are planted at the proper time.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Seeds and all Unbloomed Seedlings, though offered in Separate Colors, must be accepted as from mother plants only of the colors indicated, with no warranty, expressed or implied, that the progeny will be constant to the parent colors.

PLEASE DO NOTE

The proportion of true color shades may vary from 85% to 95%, the balance being recessive types of earlier parentage. If you must have exact color lines, named sorts (from cuttings or division) alone are absolutely reliable.

SUCCESS WITH PERENNIALS

The chain of success with perennials is made up of the following links. The chain is no stronger than its weakest link. Lack of successful perennial planting will result when any one link fails.

1. Prepare the soil deeply and thoroughly. Remember that a perennial bed must remain for some years.
2. Use plenty of fertilizer. A complete fertilizer or bone meal will result in strong plants and abundant flowers.
3. Arrange the plants so that they are suited to the space allotted to them; put the tallest ones at the back, using such sorts as may be depended upon for a good foliage background. Let some of the taller sorts extend toward the front, especially in the wider parts of the bed or border. This avoids monotony and gives interest. Provide for choice edging plants which are compact in growth.
4. Select plants which produce an abundance of bloom throughout a long season for the main stand-bys of the border. Tuck a few choice or lesser known sorts in the spaces between the dependables.

5. Choose colors with care. Avoid the close association of the various shades and tints of the different reds, combining the scarlets, oranges and salmons together, but not near the crimsons, magentas and lavender-rose colors. Use white flowers to separate doubtful colors; but do not use white too abundantly.
6. Be sure to buy Bordeaux Mixture in March, so that you are prepared to start spraying Peonies, Phlox, Hollyhocks and Delphiniums early. Spray the plants and the soil as soon as growing starts, and repeat every week. Use according to directions on the can in which the Bordeaux Mixture is purchased.
7. Have arsenate of lead and nicotine extract on hand. Use a spray or dust of arsenate of lead for all insects or caterpillars which chew holes in the leaves. Use nicotine sulphate or tobacco extract for the various plant lice, aphids or other sucking mouth-part insects. With the latter class it will be necessary to hit the insects with the spray.
8. Cultivate the soil between the plants so that there is a constant layer of loose soil about them. This will help to eliminate the need for watering perennials.
9. Transplant each sort when it becomes greatly crowded, or seems to be ill-adapted to the location. Most sorts can be divided into several pieces to increase the number of plants.
10. Give the plants a protection for winter.

A FEW CHOICE ALPINE PLANTS

	Each
Alyssum Argenteum. A hardy perennial, 1 ft., with silvery foliage and yellow flowers. Plants	.25
Wild Geranium (Cranesbill), "Endressi." From the Pyrenees Alps; clear rose color, dwarf, 1 ft. Plants	.25
Wild Geranium Sanguineum, Bloody Cranesbill. A dark purple-red, fit for a good place in the Alpine garden; trailing habit; blooms until late in the fall. Plants	.25
Wild Geranium, Pratense. With large violet-blue flowers, cut foliage. A good border plant, 2 ft. Plants	.25
Hypericum Polyphyllum. Large golden flowers, easy to grow, profuse and continuous bloomer; trailing habit. Ht. 6 in. Plants	.35
Aubretia, Mrs. Lloyd Edwards Seedlings. Beautiful crimson-purple variety. Per plant	.25
Aethionema Pulchellum. Prostrate habit, free grower with rose-purple flowers; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. A lovely thing for a warm corner in the Alpine garden. Plants	.40
Aethionema Schistosum. Bushy habit, beautiful rose flowers in spikes; gray-green foliage; $\frac{3}{4}$ ft. Plants	.40
Campanula Muralis. A fine specie from the Dalmatian Mountains; violet flowers in great profusion, continual bloomer till late in the fall; does well in any position or any soil; 4 in. Plants	.25
Mertensia Virginica. A plant that everyone loves; 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., branching, with porcelain-blue tubular flowers tinted pink. Prefers good loam and a cool and half shady situation. Roots	.25

Note: The above are all hardy perennials.

AJUGA

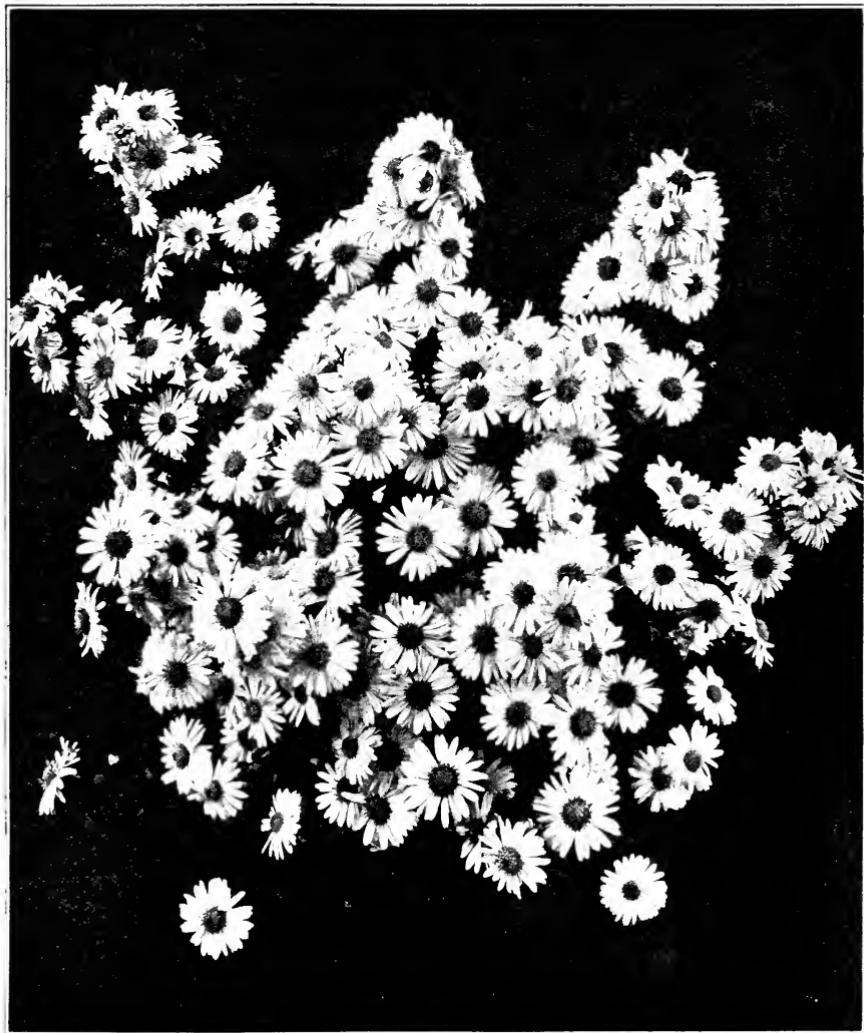
A. Reptans. Forms a close carpet 2 to 3 inches high of richly bronzed purple leaves; it has creeping stems, rooting at every joint. Flowers are like a mint and blue; an excellent evergreen, beautiful in winter. It forms a good ground cover for damp or shaded positions where grass will not thrive. Situation, sun or light shade; soil, any, not dry. A good rock plant. Per dozen \$2.50; each	.25
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AETHIONEMA (Lebanon Candytuft) Cruciform Family

Beautiful rock plant; prostrate habit with beautiful rose flowers in spikes. Hardy perennial, 6 to 8 inches high. Per plant	\$.40
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**ARTEMISIA; WORMWOOD; HAWTHORNE SCENTED
MUGWORT (Family: Compositae)**

Lactiflora. Creamy white, very effective, beautiful ornamental foliage plant; 5 feet; August to October. No seeds. Plants, each..... 25c and 40c



Courtesy of Blackmore & Langdon.

ASTERS—PERENNIALS; MICHAELMAS DAISIES

Very beautiful late-flowering single daisies; they are giving a wealth of bloom during September and October, a season when most other flowers are past, and for the best effects should be planted in masses; they are hardy and grow freely in any soil, multiplying very rapidly. **SPRING DELIVERY ONLY.**

Novi Belgii Climax (see photo). Plants of strong, vigorous habit, over 5 feet high, fully one-half of which consists of much-branched pyramidal-shaped flower stems filled with light lavender-blue flowers, each $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches or more in diameter; it blooms from September until the end of October. Strong roots..... 25c each; 5 for \$1.00

King George (New). The finest, by far, of all dwarf perennial asters; 24 in. Glorious hortense violet flowers of huge size in great and prolonged profusion in late summer. Try this against a background of double pale pink hollyhocks, and the scheme will please you. Strong plants 35c ea.

Seeds from King George. They come easy; you might get a charming new hybrid. 2 pkts. 25c. 15

Elsa. A really grand variety; huge flowers that open quite double but finish semi-double; very free flowering and of graceful habit; height, 3½ ft. The color is a soft, rosy blue. Award of merit, Royal Horticultural Society. Strong roots 35c ea.

Barr's Pink. A lovely light mallow pink with stiff petals and a brilliant golden center; 3 to 4 feet high. The individual flowers are 2½ inches in diameter, coming into bloom about mid-September, and are a mass of glowing pink in the garden 35c each, 3 for \$1.00

THE NEW MICHAELMAS DAISY QUEEN MARY

This variety, which attains a height of 5 feet, is, in the opinion of experts, the finest perennial Aster of the Novi-Belgii section yet raised. The color glints in the sunshine with subtle and indescribable beauty, and no words can portray the merging of glorious tones of rich mauve and blue. Individual flowers measure quite 2½ inches across and are borne in large loosely conical or pyramidal trusses. Substance of petal is another characteristic rendering Queen Mary valuable as a cut flower for house decoration and equally desirable for weather-resisting qualities in the garden. Received an Award of Merit from the Royal Horticultural Society, England.

Strong plants 35c each, 3 for \$1.00

A FEW BRIEF HINTS ON THE CULTIVATION OF MICHAELMAS DAISIES

Mr. Ernest Ballard, of Colwall, near Malvern, the well known raiser of many new Asters, gives the following advice on the cultivation of his favorite flower:

I cannot too strongly urge growers, if they wish to get the best results, to allow at most not more than three stems on each plant to flower; in some instances one stem is sufficient. Cut out all others and do not allow a score of stems to grow up; one stem will give more blossoms, finer flowers, and better-shaped plants. You do not want a "clump" with many stems.

It is best to lift all the stronger-growing varieties every autumn or spring and re-plant only the strongest outside shoots, discarding the middle of the plant; by so doing they are kept vigorous and healthy, and free from disease.

Tying up is of great importance. Use a strong stake for each stem. This should be done early in the summer when they are one foot or two feet high, before the side sprays have developed. In this way the stakes will be hidden.

Give all the room between each plant that is possible, anything up to three feet apart. Keep a sharp look-out for slugs, especially when first planted.

Native Michaelmas Daisies are swamp plants; they are moisture lovers; therefore if possible plant in a damp situation.

Michaelmas Daisies grow almost anywhere, but prefer a stiff loam or even clay. If, however, only a hot, dry situation is available, much may be done by giving the plants a spring mulching of long manure, or anything (mowing grass) that will help to retain moisture and keep the roots cool during the summer. In dry times they will benefit by a thorough soaking of water, but it is not necessary.

One of the first Michaelmas Daisies in cultivation is seen in the variety KING GEORGE. The flowers are of large size and perfect form, while the color is a beautiful violet-blue. As this Michaelmas Daisy only attains a height of two feet, it is excellent for small gardens.

ANCHUSA MYOSOTIDIFLORA (The Forget-Me-Not Anchusa)

A charming plant with the exquisite blue flowers of Forget-Me-Nots and large heart-shaped basal leaves. A clump of this beautiful plant is about a foot high, as much across, and a more beautiful subject for the cool rock garden or the border is not easy to find. 1-year-old plants 35c. Larger, each 50c. No seeds.

I should like to suggest to "An Amateur of Hardy Flowers" that the reason he fails with *Anchusa myosotidiflora* is that he plants it in ordinary, perhaps rich, garden soil. I put one or two in the herbaceous border, but quickly took them out, as they were practically all leaf. Now I grow quantities in the wilder part of the rock garden. In sandy, dry, poor, very poor, soil, and there the leaves are small, the flowers stand up high above them in sheets of blue, and they last for weeks. They are universally admired. A sloping bank of them with *Dielytra formosa* below and *Grape Hyacinths* among the latter forms a charming picture.

—N. S. C. (In *Garden Illustrated*).

ANEMONE—Windflower

Pulsatilla (Pasque Flower). Grows from 9 to 12 inches high and produces violet or purple flowers during April and May. An interesting plant for the rockery or well drained border. 35c each, 3 for \$1.00.

Anemone St. Brigid Bulbs. See page 79.

AQUILEGIA, COLUMBINE (Family: Ranunculaceae)

Does well in the shade and loves a moist situation.

Dobbie's Imperial Hybrids. Long-spurred. One of the best strains including all shades of blue, pink, yellow, etc. Seedling plants, in May and June or in September, per doz. 60c; 25 for \$1.00; individual clumps in two sizes, 25c each, \$2.50 per doz., and 40c each, \$4.00 per doz.; mixed colors, only, not sold to color.

Rocky Mountain Columbine. We think this is the finest of all Columbines; very long spurs of an exquisite light blue color; not a very strong grower, and rather difficult from seeds, but when once established, a gem. Plants, 25c and 40c each; seedlings, advanced, \$1.50 per doz; small seedlings in May and June or in September, 75c per doz., 3 doz. \$2.00. These will bloom the following year.

NOTE: Owing to the early awakening of the Columbine in the spring in our mild climate, we cannot ship individual clumps after April 1, except seedlings.

DIELYTRA SPECTABILIS (Bleeding Heart)

We have been advocating the more extensive use of this beautiful decorative plant for several years and those of our customers who have availed themselves of our suggestion have profited. It is used extensively as an early spring pot plant and is a fine specialty for St. Valentine's Day. The cut sprays are also useful. It is perfectly hardy and makes a splendid showing in the perennial border or when planted with early bulb stocks.

Large clumps, 60c each, FOR EARLY SPRING DELIVERY, not later than April 1.

Delphiniums {Hardy Perennial Larkspur}

NO MORE TINY, OR SO-CALLED "BABY," SEEDLINGS
IN THE SPRING, EXCEPT ENTIRELY AT YOUR OWN RISK!

As this size does not mature early enough to send out till May or June, when the weather often gets quite warm, resulting in heavy losses in transit, WE DO NOT SEND OUT SMALL SEEDLINGS IN THE SPRING. We ship them during AUGUST, SEPTEMBER and OCTOBER, and the loss is practically nil.

DELPHINIUM SEEDLINGS FOR EARLY FALL DELIVERY

From named varieties. Only part will come true to the mother plant. Prices for seedlings of the three below described varieties at \$1.00 and \$1.50 per dozen, according to size. All will bloom next year.

Perfect Joy. A deep double blue—no other color in it.

***The Shah.** Another wonder. Deep rosy-lavender with a dark eye; immense semi-double flowers, spikes extra long and finely proportioned. Award of Merit. We have grown some marvelous seedlings from The Shah, wonderful plum colors.

Millicent Blackmore. One of the loveliest Delphiniums ever grown. Very large double blue and pink flowers with black center. It produces lovely seedlings, many very true to the mother plant.

Mrs. James Kelway Seedlings, from the Mother plants; a blue and pink double Delphinium. Prices: 90c, \$1.50 and \$2.50 per dozen, according to size.

From Our Own "Pudor's Prize Winner Strain" in Two Grades:

From a very fine mixture, the seeds of which we sell at \$1.00 per pkg., 75c and \$1.50 per dozen, depending upon the size of plants; all will bloom profusely and to you astonishingly next year; then we have still larger plants which have already bloomed this summer at 25c each, or \$2.50 per dozen.

From Our Pedigreed Prize Winner Plants. Nothing finer on the place; seeds should produce marvelous plants. Price of tiny seedlings from this particular lot at \$1.00 and \$2.00 per dozen in best mixture; larger plants which have already bloomed this summer at 35c each or \$3.50 per dozen.

Please state plainly whether you want seedlings from the straight Prize Winners or from the "Pedigreed" plants. The size of the plants will be the same, but as you will notice above, the prices are different.

ADVANCED SEEDLING PLANTS AND CLUMPS

DELIVERY: FEBRUARY AND MARCH, and if our season is backward, up to April 10—never any later. Orders coming in too late will be filled in September or fall.

PRICES: IN MIXTURE ONLY OF EITHER WREXHAM OR GLORY OF PUGET SOUND OR PRIZE WINNER strains.

We will have them in three sizes: 15c each or \$1.50 per doz.; 25c each or \$2.50 per doz.; and 35c each or \$3.50 per doz.

Not less than three of any one strain sold.

Advanced seedlings "Blackmore & Langdon" English strain from their finest named varieties and new outstanding novelties, \$2.50 and \$3.50 per doz., according to size.

How large are "ADVANCED SEEDLINGS"? Most of them have already bloomed with one stalk in our gardens; they will give you from three to six blossom stalks in your garden next season, are exceedingly cheap at the price, and really the best size to transplant, better than large clumps.

LARGE CLUMP SIZE

Many people prefer this size for immediate big effects. From our best "PRIVATE COLLECTION" of the "GLORY OF PUGET SOUND" strain, really lovely, graceful, light and pure blue shades, mostly all double; a fine assortment collected during many years' work and selection. Do not order special shades, or specify color of bee, or single or double varieties. These clumps are only to be had in assortment, at prices of \$1.00 each postpaid up to six, or \$10.00 per doz. by express, charges collect. For sale only during February and March and again in September, October and November.

DELPHINIUM PLANTS FROM OUR PRIZE WINNER STRAIN

Besides the seedlings (not bloomed yet) offered above, we have several hundred individual clumps—2 and 3 years old—of exceptionally fine quality, which we are offering at \$1.00, \$2.00 and \$2.50 each, or \$10.00, \$20.00 and \$25.00 per dozen, according to quality; all are very fine; blossoms double and from 2½ to 3 inches in diameter. In rich soil, when well taken care of, they will tower 6 to 8 feet tall, each clump producing 4 to 8 blossom stalks the first season.

NEW ENGLISH "NAMED" BELLADONNAS

Bella Donna "La Martine." A few years ago we imported from England a number of this variety and we have now a sufficiently large enough stock to sell a limited amount of good, strong divisions that will bloom for you next season. The flowers are of a deep sky-blue with a white center. A very fine and lovely variety and a great bloomer. Habit of the plant is bushy, branching about 4 ft. high. Strong divisions 40c each; NOT FOR SALE THIS SPRING —FALL DELIVERY ONLY.

Bella Donna Delphiniums, Cliveden Beauty and Fanny Stormonth are almost similar. We will have clumps to spare of these lovely, sky-blue varieties at 40c each, postpaid, or \$4.00 per doz. by express. Smaller sizes, 25c each; \$2.50 per doz. and \$1.50 per doz.

Bella Donna Formosum. Rich, dark blue in clumps at 25c and 40c each, \$2.50 and \$4.00 per doz. Smaller sizes, \$1.50 per doz.

Chinese Azure Fairy and Blue Butterfly, lovely low growing hardy Delphiniums. Are easily and quickly grown from seeds and can be treated as annuals. No plants.

THE TIME TO PLANT DELPHINIUMS

September is best; October is too late (except in milder climates), and they are apt to perish over the winter. Many growers prefer spring planting, just when they start into growth, and that undoubtedly is an excellent time; this means, with us along the coast, often February and always March. We will not send any more "CLUMPS" to the East in April; plants are entirely too large, the stalks will rot or wilt in transit and such a late planting proves often unsatisfactory. If you live in a climate that does not allow planting before April and May, we advise either to plant the clumps in September, or to buy small seedling plants, which we can send as late as May and June—these little seedlings will bloom the same season in September and October. Yes, Delphiniums will bloom in six months from seed, depending upon the strain.

Dear Sir: I do not agree with the statement in the last number of "Horticulture" that the planting of Delphiniums should stop at the end of September. It is true, of course, that Delphiniums are easily heaved out of the ground by the alternate thawing and freezing of winter. Nevertheless, if they are planted firmly and given adequate protection they will go through the winter safely, I find, if left until October. Indeed, I consider this a better month than September for such planting operations. —W. N. Craig, in "Horticulture."

A Rare and Unusual Plant with an Iron Constitution
Will Live a Hundred Years and Doesn't Want to be Disturbed,
Growing Finer and Better as the Years Roll By

DICTAMNUS, or the GAS PLANT

Grows about 2 to 2½ feet high, bearing lemon - scented hyacinth - shaped flowers during May and June, with rich durable foliage - crushing the latter creates some sort of a gas, which can be lighted with a match. Two colors, white and rosy red. You will love the plant.

One-year-old field-grown plants; best age and size for transplanting, either color, per plant 35c _____ 6 plants for \$2.00

GEUM, AVENS (Family: Rosaceae)

Lady Stratheden. Rich golden yellow, double, a great favorite. Plants, 35c and 25c. Mrs. Bradshaw. 2 feet; large brilliant semi-double scarlet; splendid for cutting. Plants, 35c and 25c.

HOLLYHOCKS; ALTHAEA (Family: Malvaceae)

Newport Pink and Double Pure Yellow. Plants, 25c and 40c each, \$2.50 and \$4.00 per doz.

LILY OF THE VALLEY

These lovely flowers are too well known to require a description. Strong field-grown clumps for immediate effect, 50c each; \$5.00 per doz. Single Pips, \$4.00 per 100.

Either fall or very early spring planting; will succeed best in the shade or northern exposure.

LAVANDULA (Lavender)

Nana. Is a very fine new dwarf English introduction. Good for edging and planting between roses. 50c each; small size 25c.

Vera. This is the true Sweet Lavender; grows about 18 inches high; delightfully fragrant blue flowers in July and August. 50c each; small clumps 25c.

Bowles' Early. A very fine strain of early-flowering lavender, producing long spikes of flowers. 50c each; small clumps 25c.

CUTTING AND PRESERVING LAVENDER

Cut your Lavender immediately the last flowers of the spikes are fully open, the stems being cut down to the foliage. Keep the flowers in bunches until you can deposit them upon a dry mat or wooden floor under cover, when they should be spread out with the flowers all one way. If possible, place them in the sun each day until the buds drop freely from the stalks, every care being taken to keep the flowers from getting damped by showers. When quite dry, the flower heads may be easily removed from the stems by drawing the latter through the hand. If the process of drying can be completed in a dry shed the flowers will remain a deeper color than when dried in the sun, but it takes much longer and makes very little difference in their fragrance. Once thoroughly dried, the flowers may be placed in clean muslin bags in whatever sizes they are desired.

LINUM—PERENNIAL FLAX (Family: Linaceae)

Sibiricum (Perennial Blue Flax). Dainty feathery foliage, slender growing hardy perennial, with light blue flowers; 2½ feet; lovely for the rockery or among other plants. Strong field-grown plants, 15c each; \$1.50 per doz. Larger size, 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

Linum Narbonense. A very fine variety; much superior to the common Flax. 25c per plant; \$2.50 per doz.

LUPINUS POLYPHYLLUS

Hardy Perennial Lupines. A valuable race of new hardy perennials that will vie with the Delphinium in popularity; lovely shades of blues, purples, pinks, whites, yellows, apricots and many intermediate shades; in very cold climates it is best to treat them as annuals, sowing the seeds either in the fall in cold frames, or outside early in the spring, when they will make a fine showing during the autumn; but their real blooming season is in May and June from seeds sown the previous year. With some protection in very cold climates, they will live year after year, the clumps getting larger and finer from year to year. Our large field of three-year-old plants of the new English Hybrids: Downer's, Elliott's and Harkness Regal Strain, was such a glorious sight during the latter part of May and up to the 15th of June that thousands of visitors from near and far pronounced it the most wonderful and gorgeous sight they ever beheld. All the varieties and colors were planted together, and it was a color symphony of the rarest beauty, indeed. In growing these hardy lupins, you must bear two things in mind: Give them only little fertilizer and some lime, and when dry weather comes and during their growing season, they must not suffer for water. Our field is planted in a moist, stiff clay soil, and here they grow to perfection. We have one planting in very sandy soil, and here they do as well, but do not grow as tall, not producing as fine flower stalks as on heavier, moist land. We never irrigate or sprinkle them because we can't.

These Lupins bloom with the Iris, and in a home garden wonderful color combinations can be made with these two flowers. They fade just when the Delphiniums come into bloom, but by removing the faded blossom-stalks about a foot or two from the ground, they will burst again into bloom in August, blooming until cut down by frost. Plants ship very well, both baby seedlings and large plants, but owing to the early growth, as with clumps of Delphiniums and Columbines, no plants can be sent after April 1.

LUPINE SEEDLINGS

These have not yet bloomed; they will only partially come true to color—the rich apricots and rare yellows are especially hard to get; most of the pinks will come true with a wonderful range of pink shades; but even the rogues will be of wonderful shades; we are trying hard to eliminate all the undesirable purple and blue shades, but there are some wonderful blues, and some very desirable rich plum purples.

Mixed Seedlings in two sizes, 75c and \$1.00 per doz. None have bloomed yet.

Larger plants, 25c each.

Clumps in Separate Colors. Pinks, blues and purples, 35c and 50c each. Apricot, 75c per clump.

LUPINS! YOU EITHER HAD THEM OR YOU DID NOT!

Writes the gracious Editor of "The American Home" to us:

"The Lupins did very well for several years, so I am sure we can grow Lupins in this spot (Garden City, N. Y.), but, as you say, they seem to be great puzzles. Sherman Duffy of Chicago, writing to me the other day, very epigrammatically summarized the situation that Lupins were not cultural successes, but merely acts of God. You either had them or you did not. There seems to be some truth about that, but, of course, there must be an answer somewhere. I have leaned to the opinion that it was better to use a light soil, not heavily fertilized, but then Mr. Carter of Oyster Bay comes along with the direct opposite, a heavy kitchen garden loam, heavily manured, and he gets spikes three and four feet long."

NEPATA MUSSINI (Catnip)

An excellent plant for any position, but especially useful in the rock garden. Of dwarf, compact habit, producing masses of bloom. The soft, lavender shade of the flower and pleasing gray of the foliage make this an attractive plant. It thrives in dry, sandy soils, and remains in beauty over a very long period. The plant may be easily increased by division in the autumn or spring. Strong plants, 25c and 40c each; \$2.50 and \$4.00 per doz.

PYRETHRUM—PERSIAN DAISY (Family: Compositae)

A very handsome hardy perennial, double and single flowers in lovely bright colors of deep red, carmine, shades of pink and pure white; an excellent cut flower; pretty fern-like foliage.

Mixed seedlings, mostly double, ready from August on (not this spring), 75c per doz.; 25 for \$1.25. Strong clumps, this spring and fall, mixed colors, 25c and 35c each; \$2.50 and \$3.50 per doz.

Notice—Transplant and divide every second year in the spring.

RUDBECKIA (Cone Flower)

R. Maxima. A rare and attractive variety, growing here in our garden 6 to 8 feet tall, with large glaucous green leaves and bright golden yellow flowers, 4 to 6 inches across, with a green cone an inch or more high; in profuse flower during September. Plants, 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

SALVIA PATENS (Meadow Sage)

A tender perennial; height about 2 feet, with the bluest of all blue flowers. Take up in the fall and store like Dahlia tubers. Flowering roots, 25c and 40c.

SCABIOSA CAUCASICA

ISAAC HOUSE'S ENGLISH STRAIN

Many people find some difficulty in growing Scabiosa Caucasia and, although the new varieties are all vigorous in habit, a few cultural hints will, doubtless, be useful.

An open, well-drained situation is desirable; no drip, and not much shade. It is far better to reserve a small patch in the kitchen garden than to plant in a crowded herbaceous border. The soil must not be too rich, but decayed manure may be used in small quantity. These plants are exceedingly valuable for cutting purposes, and, for this reason alone, merit a small place to themselves.

They may be planted any time from February to September in open situations. They can be divided—with safety—in the spring and summer months only, and will bloom the same year.

The habit of growth is erect, and we have not found it necessary to use sticks.

Slugs are exceedingly fond of these plants and a frequent dusting of dry lime is advisable. We have often, with advantage, put a small handful of dry lime on each crown in November and December.



SCABIOSA—PINCUSHION FLOWER (Family: Dipsaceae)

S. Caucasica. Isaac House's finest Hybrids. Hardy perennial; many new shades of lilac and deep blue; prized for cuttings; 12 to 18 inches. 35c each; 3 for \$1.00; \$3.50 per doz.

These plants are **true perennials** and are all **perfectly hardy**, but they require dividing every two or three years to obtain the best results. They will not come true from seed, although seeds saved from the best varieties produce startling advances.

Seed should be sown in a frame or cool greenhouse in March or April, and the seedlings transplanted into their flowering quarters in May or early June.

SPECIAL NOTE

Seeds and all **Unbloomed Seedlings**, though offered in **Separate Colors**, must be accepted as from **mother plants only of the colors indicated**, with no warranty, expressed or implied, that the progeny will be constant to the parent colors.

THERMOPSIS (False Lupine; Buffalo)

Caroliniana. A showy, tall-growing plant, attaining a height of four to six feet; producing long spikes of yellow flowers in June and July. Plant with blue Delphiniums. Bloom at same time. 50c each; 3 for \$1.25.

THYMUS (Thyme)

The charming Mountain Thymes make a perfect, close, fragrant carpet on hot, dry, sunny banks where grass is difficult to establish; they are a sheet of blossom in June, July. Excellent for carpeting patches of spring-flowering bulbs.

Citriodorus. The golden yellow form of the well known "Lemon Thyme." 30c each; 3 for 75c.

Serpyllum Album (White Mountain Thyme). Forms dense mats of dark green foliage and clouds of white flowers; three to four inches; June and July. 35c each; 3 for \$1.00.

Serpyllum Coccineum. Plants become completely covered with brilliant crimson-scarlet flowers. 35c each; 3 for \$1.00.

CALIFORNIA TRITOMA HYBRIDS (RED-HOT POKER)

Giant Type. Clear green foliage with a succession of tall, 6 to 7-foot flower spikes all summer long. A glorious clear orange shading into yellow. Anyone after seeing these new hybrids would never give the old-fashioned "Pfitzerii" garden room.

Dwarf Type. Has a bronze 18-inch stem, slender and graceful and the flower is the same true orange shading into yellow. A lovely thing and charming in the rock garden.

Owing to the tender nature of the Tritomas, you will have to dig them on approach of freezing weather, and store in sand or peat moss in cellar; in milder sections of the country they can be left in the ground if a good cover is given them. Price for blooming sized clumps, 40c each, by mail postpaid, up to six (\$2.40).

By express, charges collect, six clumps for the price of five; a dozen at the price of ten—larger size, too.

R. VIOLAS—Violet Family—(N. O. Violaceae)

The viola is a very popular flower for bedding purposes; being practically hardy in character, they are easily cultivated, and when planted in bold groups or masses of distinct colors give a splendid effect, in many cases lasting throughout the entire summer. They are also suitable to harmonize with any other select bedding plants and make an excellent ground work for standard roses. To insure the best results, the dead flowers should be removed regularly. All Violas are easily and quickly grown from seed.

R. Viola Hybrida. Jersey Gem. A lovely, most remarkable chance seedling, originated in the garden of Mr. A. T. Weston, New Jersey. The blooms, which are as large as a violet, are slightly scented, and of a pure violet color, borne on stiff stems six inches long. Jersey Gem is said to be more vigorous than the true *Viola Coriacea*, with better foliage and larger and better flowers. It is easy to grow in a rich soil, in an open situation. A large bed containing some 120 plants in the originator's garden was never without flowers throughout July and August, and over 1000 blooms were picked each week. This plant is a gem indeed. Strong plants, 25c and 35c each; \$2.50 per doz. Small divisions for the border, \$15.00 per 100. Ours came direct from the originator; they are not seedlings, which vary in color and habit. Be sure and get the true and original JERSEY GEM.

Viola Hybrida. Jersey Jewel. New. Finer and larger than J. Gem. Original plants (not seedlings), 35c each; \$3.50 per doz.

VERONICA

Veronica Rupestris (Creeping Speedwell). Rock or border plant. A prostrate creeping plant with almost evergreen foliage, and myriads of gentian blue flowers in spring. Height 2 inches. Hardy and a rapid grower, but does not become a weed. Prefers sun or semi-shade. Excellent for borders of garden beds, steep terraces, paved walks, rockeries, etc. 25c and 40c each; \$2.50 doz.

PERENNIALS IN THE SOUTH

The long, hot and dry summers in the South are severe for perennials, and for several years all my efforts to grow them were a complete failure. I sowed the seed as the directions advised me to do—in the fall. Very few of them germinated, and those that did, did not live. I planted them the next year in May. These came up nicely, but did not live long. In Mississippi we had an unusually hot, dry June that year, and there was no suitable weather for transplanting.

Next, I tried planting them in boxes in the house in mid-summer. They germinated well, but the plants were spindling, and I felt that they could not bear transplanting. I was almost ready to give up and buy my plants. But as plants are rather expensive, I determined to make one more effort.

Last year about the middle of February I sowed the seeds in a hotbed, just as I do my tender annuals, Delphiniums, Columbines, Digitalis, Platycodons, Hardy Pinks and Hollyhocks. I kept them well watered, and they came up nicely. I gradually exposed them to the air. I found that they were hardier than the annuals and could stand more exposure.

I had two rows well prepared in my garden, and as soon as they were large enough, I transplanted them to these rows. This was about the first of April, and all danger of frost was over. All of them were not large enough, but I re-set the better plants to give the remainder a chance to grow.

I kept them well cultivated all summer. At the approach of very hot and dry weather, I mulched in the middle of the rows, almost up to the plants, with straw and leaves. This helped to retain the moisture in the ground, and the dry weather did not seem to hurt them. Several of them bloomed, and all of them are large, sturdy plants and ready to be set out in their permanent places.

I am very much delighted with my success, and I shall plant some other varieties this spring. Now I think I can be successful in growing many kinds of perennials.

—Mrs. J. G. Nelson, in Better Homes and Gardens.

GORGEOUS JAPANESE IRIS—Our Own Re-Selected Seedlings Order by Number

"Those Japanese Irises you sent me last year are the most gorgeously beautiful things we have ever had in our garden. I want five more dozen." Thus writes a customer under date of June, 1931.

No. 120—A single 3-petaled, of immense size; pansy-violet with distinct white veining. Price: Size A 75c; Size B 50c.

No. 130—A beautiful double 6-petaled variety; pansy-violet without any veining in the petals. Price: Size B 75c.

No. 150—A beautiful 3-petaled white variety with blue veining and very prominent upright standing standards. Prices: Size A 75c; Size B 50c.

No. 250—A charming purple-blue three-petaled variety. Size A 75c; Size B 50c.

No. 40—A very fine and very large three-petaled blue variety. Size A 75c;

No. 260—A double six-petaled very fine blue variety. Size A \$1.00; Size B 75c.

No. 280—A very fine large six-petaled variety, a rich purple with a blue cast and a yellow radiating center. Size A \$1.00; Size B 75c.

No. 30—An immense three-petaled light red wine color. Size A 50c; Size B 35c.

No. 60—A three-petaled pale lavender with deep purple veining; very beautiful. Size A 75c; Size B 50c.

No. 80—A very large pure lilac three-petaled variety with a white radiating center; very free bloomer. Size A 50c; Size B 35c.

No. 90—A beautiful six-petaled double variety of a rich velvety purple with a yellow radiating center; a gorgeous thing. Size A \$1.00; Size B 50c.

No. 280—A double six-petaled lavender-violet with a distinctive yellow base. Size A 75c; Size B 50c.

No. 200—A three-petaled rich crimson velvety purple; a wonderful color. Size A 75c; Size B 50c.

No. 190—A very rich royal purple with three large petals. Size A 50c; Size B 35c.

No. 240—An unusually beautiful thing; double six petals of pure china blue. Only Size B at \$1.00. Not many to spare.

No. 230—A double six-petaled pure white. Size A 50c; Size B 35c.

No. 180—A lovely three-petaled pure violet. Size A 50c; Size B 35c.

No. 270—A lovely blue color, but seems a shy bloomer; possibly not in your garden. Size A \$1.00; Size B 75c.

No. 110—A large three-petaled light blue with a yellow radiating center. Size A 75c; Size B 50c.

No. 250—A lovely three-petaled clear orchid with a yellow center; very, very fine. Size A \$1.00; Size B 75c.

"Morning Mists." Possibly the largest Japanese Iris; immense white crepy petals with the slightest bluish tint. Size A \$1.00; Size B 75c.

JAPANESE NAMED VARIETIES

Kuro Kumo. Double deep purple, overlaid with blue. Size A, 50c; Size B, 35c.

Shirataki. Very tall, broad fluted white petals with a golden band in the center; a wonderful pure white flower. Size A, 75c; Size B, 50c.

Size "A" consists of Large Division with 3 or 4 fans; each one, if taken care of as it should be, will produce flower stalks the first year. Owing to the heavy weight of the Japanese Iris, please include 25c per plant extra for mail charges (2 lbs.), Middle Western and all Eastern and Southern States. West of the Rockies add 10c to each plant.

Size "B" consists of Divisions with at least 2 fans; these should also produce one or two flower stalks the first season under favorable conditions; these are sent postpaid to California and all states West of the Rocky Mountains, but East of the Rocky Mountains please add 12 cents to each clump of the Size "B." A clump of this size will weigh 1 lb. or more.

We advise Express Shipment. For large orders, say from a dozen up, especially of Size "A," we advise express shipment; they are too heavy and clumsy to be shipped by mail.

JAPANESE IRIS SEEDLINGS. From choicest seeds. Advanced seedlings, 15c and 25c each; \$1.50 and \$2.50 per dozen. The larger size may be expected to bloom next season. Not sold to color. Delivery spring or fall.

Japanese Irises will thrive in any part of the United States; they are hardy and much more beautiful than the Germanica group. If you have never grown them, you have missed a lot. They are fine for cut flowers. You can plant them in the early spring or in the fall with equal success. Follow these directions.

How to Handle Plants in Order to Get Large and Handsome Flowers (From "Horticulture," Boston, Mass.)

Reginald Farrer says that there is nothing in the garden like Japanese Iris for arrogance, subtlety and sheer insolence of beauty. This is precisely the effect conveyed when one sees Japanese Irises in large masses. When a few plants are found on the banks of a stream, they have more of piquancy and less of boldness. They are the most striking flowers of July, and not so difficult to grow as the average gardener supposes.

It is not true that Japanese Irises must have bogland or even water in which to bathe their roots. They love moisture, but will flourish in any good garden soil if water is applied in abundance and if the exposure is sunny. The latter point is important. It is useless trying to grow Japanese Irises in a shady spot. Sunlight and moisture are the two requisites for success with these plants.

The best time to set out Irises of this type or to divide and transplant those already in the garden is in late July or early August. Orders for new plants should be put in immediately. Let it be remembered that this type of Iris takes an entirely different treatment from the Bearded Iris. Instead of being planted almost on the surface of the ground, the crowns should be buried two inches.

Peat can be added to advantage to soil where Japanese Irises are to go. Unlike the bearded Irises, which delight in lime, the Japanese forms prefer a soil which is somewhat acid. Lime should never be used with them. It is also important that the ground be kept well cultivated, never being allowed to become hard or dry. A summer mulch of pulverized peat lessens the amount of hoeing necessary and helps to hold the moisture.

The location should be one where the drainage is good, even though it be close by a pond. These Irises like to have their roots reach water in summer, but stagnant water must not stand around the clumps, and it is imperative that they should not be caked over with ice in winter.

Japanese Irises must have plenty of room, and must never have competition from weeds or grass. If they are used in a general garden away from water, a spot should be prepared for them by digging out a foot of earth and working in an abundance of well rotted cow manure. If the earth is at all heavy set the divided clump on a little mound of sand. When winter comes a light mulch will be needed.

There is only one way in which to get an abundance of large flowers, and that is to supply water with a generous hand during the spring before the buds open. Water and water alone will make big blooms. In gardens where the situation is unusually favorable, the Japanese plants are sometimes entirely submerged once or twice in the spring, the water being drained off after a day or two.

Unfortunately the names of Japanese Irises have become badly mixed. Many growers have given different names to the same plants, and there is always much confusion when making a collection. Nevertheless, magnificent varieties may be obtained, with flowers running from pure white through lavender to purple. There are both single and double forms, the former occasionally throwing blooms eight or nine inches in diameter.

These Irises are not troubled by many pests, but seem to tempt the rose chafer for a short season and are sometimes infested by the European corn borer in sections where that pest has become well established.



A group of Pudor's Japanese Iris Seedlings, raised from seed

THE World's Twelve Favorites

Every One a High Rated Variety

THE MOST SATISFACTORY AND BEST IRISES FOR AMERICAN GARDENS AND AMERICAN CONDITIONS

\$4.90 Postpaid

Our Regular Low List Price

No Substitutes Permitted, Except as Noted

1. AMBASSADEUR	\$.35	8. MORNING SPLENDOR	\$.75
2. ANN PAGE	.50	9. THE TRUE PRINCESS	
3. ASIA	.75	BEATRICE	.50
4. DREAM or GEORGIA	.35	10. SOUV. DE MADAME	
(both pinks)		GAUDICHAU	.50
5. LENT A. WILLIAMSON	.35	11. Your choice of PROSPERO	
6. MAGNIFICA	.50	or CRUSAIDER	.35
7. MILDRED PRESBY	.50	12. SWEET LAVENDER	.35

For description of any of the above see under proper place in this catalog

A TOTAL VALUE OF \$5.75, already very low priced at these figures

THESE 12 BEAUTIFUL IRISES AT \$4.90

Delivered by Parcel Post

☛ *Send for our Special Iris Catalog* ☛



CREATE SOMETHING LOVELY
Build a Pool and Plant Iris Around Its Margins

Spring and Summer Bulbs

GROW MONTBRETIAS!

The bulbs are suitable only for outdoor planting in April and May. Forcing and cold frame trials show little advantage, as this is a plant which forms its flowers late and is exceedingly sun-loving. The flowers are decorative and graceful, in the garden as well as in vases. South of Philadelphia they need not be taken up; quite often they winter well further north, under a mulch. The gorgeous new varieties have much larger florets, although not so many per spike as the older sorts.

BEST APPROVED VARIETIES

	Doz.	100
California. The very best golden yellow round petals; very free-flowering; medium height	\$ 1.00	\$ 7.50
Crocosmiaeflora. Fine scarlet outside, inside yellow edged scarlet; always produces several spikes which keep well	.80	6.00
Fire King. Glowing scarlet, fine branched spikes and dark green foliage	1.25	9.00
George Davison. Lovely pale orange-yellow, pointed petals, much branched stems and tall	1.25	9.00
Golden Sheaf. A different tone of yellow from that of California, floriferous	1.00	7.50
King Edmund. Rich golden yellow, with brown markings in the center; well branched sturdy variety	2.00	15.00
Star of Fire. Vermilion, throat yellow, an open flower. Not a good grower, but very desirable for its color	1.50	10.00
Sunset. Nearly pure orange. An attractive shade, good spike and bronze colored foliage	1.00	7.50
Splendid Mixture. Many varieties	.75	5.00

EARLHAM LARGE FLOWERED HYBRID MONTBRETIAS

These are the magnificent New Montbretias which have attracted so much attention the last year or two at the Royal Horticultural Society's shows in late summer and during autumn and gained the Gold Medal. They are a completely new race of flowers, the result of hybridization successfully carried out by the late Mr. Sydney Morris of Earlham Hall, Norwich. They represent an enormous advance over the ordinary Montbretias in commerce, being much taller and more robust in growth, and having flowers of great size and beauty, some measuring three to four or more inches in diameter. These Montbretias make first class border plants and are of great decorative value for cutting.

Montbretias are of easy culture, preferring a light loamy soil well enriched with leaf mold, but no manure or chemical fertilizer should touch the roots. A little bonemeal can be used and a light dressing of lime may prove beneficial. The moisture supply should be good and they thrive in the partial shade of borders or shrubbery as well as in full sunlight. If planted in the fall, mulch lightly with peat or litter, but not manure.

In severe climates, spring planting is best and they can be given the same treatment as Gladioli.

	Each	Doz.
His Majesty. A glorious variety, flowers measuring 4 inches or more across; very broad-petaled; deep velvety scarlet shading down to gold; reverse of petals dark crimson shading down to gold; height 4½ feet; the largest-flowered of all Montbretias. First Class Certificate, R.H.S. and Glasgow	\$.20	\$2.00
James Coey. Flowers very large and open, of perfect form, with smooth broad petals; rich deep vermilion-scarlet with golden-orange luster; center yellow with crimson blotches; very handsome; height 3½ feet. Award of Merit, Haarlem and R.H.S.	.20	2.00
Pocahontas. Rich coppery scarlet, with golden luster. Center orange with small blood-crimson blotches; flowers large and handsome; height 3 feet	.20	2.00



Photo of Earlham's New Hybrid Montbretias

Queen Alexandra. A choice variety with erect habit of growth; chrome - yellow with carmine blotch at base of petals; late-flowering; height 4 feet. Award of Merit, R. H. S. and Haarlem 1926	.20	2.00
Queen of Spain. Flowers of large size; brilliant deep golden-orange; reverse of petals golden-apricot with small crimson and purple calyx; color very brilliant and effective; height 2½ to 3 feet. Award of Merit; R. H. S. and Haarlem	.20	2.00
Una. Flowers rich apricot with carmine blotch; a well-shaped flower of good substance; height 2½ feet. Award of Merit, R. H. S.	.20	2.00

Lilies for Early Planting

LILIUM REGALE or MYRIOPHYLLUM

Introduced from Western China by Mr. E. H. Wilson. It is hardly necessary to sing the praises of *Lilium Regale*, for is it not generally regarded as the finest of all garden Lilies of recent introduction? It is very bold and vigorous. The sturdy stems, three to four feet high, being densely covered with long linear-lanceolate leafage, and each bearing two to four flowers. The center of the flower is flushed with yellow, shading to white at the outer edges, and externally the flowers are streaked with brown, shading to pink at the tips which shows through the almost translucent petals with a delightful pearly tint. It is very distinct. Its constitution is as good as that of *L. Henryi* and it is one of the most beautiful of all Lilies. Moreover, it does well on limestone soil. Stem rooting, which means deep planting; 10 inches for the largest bulbs, down to 6 inches for smaller sizes.

Prices for FLOWERING bulbs at 50c, 40c, 30c and 20c each, according to size. The smallest size will bear one and two flowers, the largest up to eight and ten or more under favorable conditions. These prices include postage paid up to six single bulbs.

One dozen at the rate of 10 bulbs by express collect, for the 50c and 40c sizes.
The Regal Lily is easily grown from seed, 15c per pkt., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; 1 oz. \$1.50.

LILIUM REGALE FROM SEED

The Regal Lily is one of the few popular hardy Lilies which may be rapidly propagated from seed. In some localities it produces seed generously with no extra attention, but in others hand pollination is required to induce it to seed at all. Seed is produced in pods of from 50 to 250 seeds, the seed being light and flaky, and running from 50,000 to 75,000 to the pound. Seed is sown out of doors in March in drills about one-half inch deep, the rows being from 8 inches to 18 inches apart and with from 10 to 40 seeds to a foot of row. Ordinarily the seed germinates readily and the seedlings begin to appear in from four weeks to six weeks. At the end of the first season's growth the seedling bulbs are from $\frac{1}{8}$ inch to 1 inch in diameter. Many of the largest bloom the second year.

Some commercial growers allow the seedlings to remain in the seed beds two years, but the beginner will find it better practice to replant them at the end of the first season. This can be done any time after the top growth matures in the fall and before the bulbs start to make new growth in early spring. The bulbs are set about 3 inches deep and from 3 inches to 6 inches apart in the row.

Seed may also be grown successfully indoors in the winter. If sown then the seedlings should be carried along at a medium temperature until early spring, when they can be transplanted to the open ground. Bulbs should be from 50% to 100% larger in the autumn than those from seed planted outside in the spring.

Regal Lilies grow best in a light, sandy, fertile, well-drained soil, but will thrive in any good garden soil. The bulbs are hardy.

Seeds, 15c per pkt.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; 1 oz. \$1.50.

ANEMONES ST. BRIGID (See Photograph, page 80)

Royal Crown Strain. Extra choice mixed; enormous blooms, extra fine double and semi-double flowers borne on long, stiff stems with great variety of very rich striking colors. Plant three to four inches deep in the spring or fall in good, rich, sandy loam. Mulch during the winter in cold climates. Keep grass and weeds out of the bed. Beautiful flowers for the Alpine garden. Soak the little leather-like looking bulbs in water for 24 hours before planting. Bulbs, all colors, mixed doz. 85c; 100, \$6.00; prepaid



ST. BRIGID ANEMONES

It is easy to grow St. Brigid Anemones from seed and to flower them in about seven months. The general times of sowing are (1) February or March to flower the following September or October; (2) June or July for producing flowers the following year. The seed should always be sown where the plants are to flower, and thinned until they stand 6 inches apart. The soil intended for Anemones should be deeply dug and a generous supply of well-decayed cow manure added. If the soil is heavy some sandy material should be added to the top two or three inches to enable you to get a good seed bed.—H. C. Morant.

DUTCH, ENGLISH AND SPANISH IRIS BULBS

These can only be planted during August and September, up to October 15—not later—the earlier the better, as the Spanish Iris bulbs make a leaf growth in the late fall. With protection, these can be raised anywhere. A customer in Toronto having assured us that he winters them successfully in that cold country by mulching the beds heavily. For description and prices of these bulbs, see our Iris Catalog or our Special Summer Seed and Bulb Booklet.

TIGRIDIA PAVONIA—GRANDIFLORA

Tiger-Flower or Shell Flower from Mexico

No flowering bulbs give more richly colored or beautiful flowers. Highly recommended for greenhouse decoration. Pot up as soon as received and plunge in cold frame, withholding water until the foliage appears, then giving it sparingly at first. Bulbs for outdoor planting in colder climates should be stored during the winter in soil or peat, not quite dry, away from frost until March,

and then be planted in sunny positions in the flower-border or in beds in sunny positions in well-drained soil, the bulbs being surrounded with sand.

Beds of Tigridias make a gorgeous picture during July, August and September and should find a place in all gardens. The flowers are formed by three broad petals extending from a central cup. The bulb is of about the same habit and hardiness as the Gladiolus. In mild climates they can, however, be left undisturbed for years and can stand a small amount of frost.

The Ladies' Home Journal recently had an illustrated article about these attractive flowers from which we quote:

"This brilliant silken triangle unfolds from its long slender bud and bursts into sharply contrasting tints of fire, leaping from bright yellow to molten orange and vivid scarlets, and is eagerly sought as a rare but sturdy garden novelty."

SEE PAGE 52 FOR COLORED PHOTOGRAPH

Superior Hybrids. All colors. 3 for 40c; per doz. \$1.50; prepaid, per 100 \$12.00.

VALUABLE IRIS NOVELTIES IRIS CHRYSOFOR

These very interesting hybrids are the result of a cross between Iris Chrysographes and Iris Forrestii, which has produced a new race of June-flowering Irises of great beauty. The flowers range in colors from white to pale sulphur, yellow to rich bronze, soft blue to rich purple, being adorned with pretty yellow, blue and purple markings, and are totally distinct from anything yet introduced. They are very useful for cutting, the buds opening in water and lasting for several days. Seed sown in the Fall or early Spring will flower within 12 months. Iris does not produce bulbs or rhizomes, but has long, fibrous roots, like Iris Forrestii and other species coming from Tibet.

SEEDS: 50c PER PACKAGE.

For Brighter Autumn Gardens Why Not Dahlias?

DAHLIAS OF QUALITY AND DISTINCTION

HOW TO PLANT. Tubers should be planted in trenches or holes six inches deep, laid flat down (not on end) and covered with earth not over two inches in depth, filling in as the plant develops. Do not plant the roots in or over any quantity of compost or hot manure. The rows should be from four to five feet apart and the plants in the rows from two to three feet apart, or from six to ten square feet should be allowed for each plant. A novel way to plant is to place your stakes 4 x 5 feet apart, and plant a tuber or plant on each side of the stake, giving room to walk between and care for your plants, and also get as many in a given area as if planted twice as close. Different varieties will not mix by growing them together. Also should one plant fail, there will be no blank places.

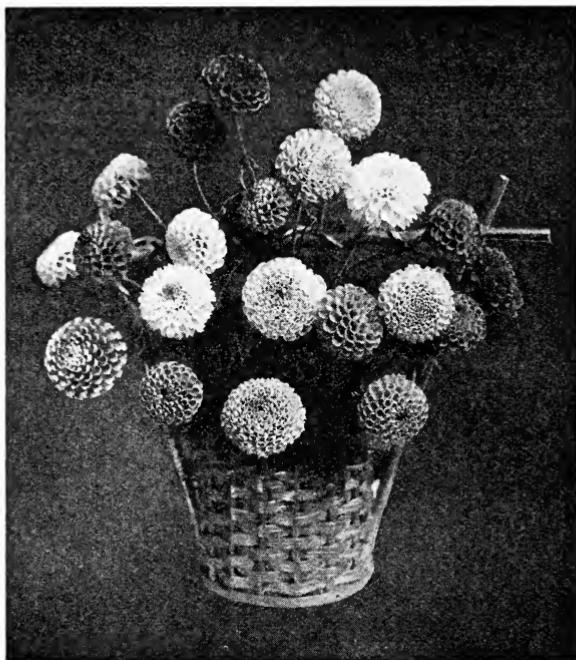
CULTIVATION. By cultivating at least once a week, and as soon after a rain as the ground can be worked, the weeds will be held in check and a soil mulch formed which will conserve the moisture and lessen the need of irrigation.

As the plant develops and the feed roots come toward the surface, the ground should be worked rather shallow around the hill for the radius of at least a foot, still work the balance of the ground rather deep, and bring fresh soil to plant at each cultivation, giving the plant a new supply of food and protecting the surface roots from the heat of the sun. Have the hills mounded five or more inches by the middle of September. This will help support the stalks.

**PUDOR'S DAHLIAS OF REAL MERIT
THE BEST OLD AND NEW**

Cac. stands for the cactus variety. H.C. for Hybrid Cactus. Dec. for Decorative. Sh. stands for the popular show variety.	
Alice Whittier (H.C.) One of the finest primrose-yellow Hybrid Cactus, 5 to 6 in. deep and fully 9 in. across, on long erect stems. Plants, 6 to 7 ft. tall. Awarded Certificate of Merit by the A. D. S.	\$.75
Ballet Girl (Boston). Beautiful flowers of immense size; color, orange-tipped white, some flowers pure orange, with other variations on same bush	.50
Bob Pluese (H.C.) Dark velvety crimson at base to half the length of petals, balance tipped pure white, making a very showy flower. Blooms are large and stems are strong and upright. Keeps well when cut and plants bloom profusely. A prize winner many times	.50
Champagne (Dec.) Not only is this dahlia wonderful for its size and rigid stem, but its distinct coloring, unique form and freedom of flowering make it very popular. Color, golden champagne with chamois shadings. A great favorite	.50
Chemar's Eureka (Dec.) New Eastern. A large white with a tint of lavender at center; stems are good and it blooms well. Won a number of prizes in Eastern shows	2.50
Cigarette (Boston). Creamy white, heavily edged orange with color variations. Some flowers come all orange red. Petals are long and narrow, inclined to roll. Blooms large, on excellent stems, and of good substance. Good for cutting	.50
City of Trenton (Dec.) A new Eastern variety of wonderful merit. Blooms are very large and are held erect on long stiff stems, well above the foliage. The front of the petals are a rich glowing tangerine-orange, while reverse is a crushed strawberry red. The graceful curled petals give a two-toned effect, creating an impression of whorls of flame radiating from a full, glowing center. A superb flower of great beauty	1.00
Daddy Butler (H.C.) A rosy carmine or tyrian rose, the reverse of petals a lighter tint. Has splendid stems; a very profuse bloomer, and a fine cut flower which keeps extra well	.50
Dictator (Dec.) Soft lavender rose, suffused with fawn; very large, fluffy garden or exhibits	1.00
Elite Glory (Dec.) One of the newer Eastern varieties that has proved to be a wonderful prize winner. Color is a radiant bright red; one of the largest dahlias we have ever grown; stems are very strong and upright. Always attracts attention in the garden or on exhibit	1.00
F. W. Fellows (Cac.) Flowers of phenomenal size, composed of numerous long narrow petals of a lively orange-scarlet. A good exhibition and commercial variety	.50
Golden Emblem (Dec.) A clear golden yellow of large size. Very graceful formation and high centers, the petals are long and wavy, of good substance, keeping well when cut; stems are long and strong and plants bloom profusely. An attractive flower in the garden or on exhibit	.75
Jane Cow! (Dec.) A new Eastern dahlia that is one of the most popular ever introduced. Blooms are very large; color is a warm buff and gold, blending to apricot and rose at center. Plant growth is ideal, with strong stems holding the giant blooms upright. A wonderful dahlia that should be in every collection. One of the best prize winners and keeps well when cut	1.00
Jean Chazot (H.C.) A very beautiful French dahlia; color autumn shades of golden bronze suffused with nasturtium red; splendid stems; profuse blooming and good cut flower	.50

Jersey's Beauty (Dec.) One of the most beautiful true pink dahlias we have ever grown; a clear pink, large, of perfect form on long, erect stem; has won many gold medals and prizes, and we heartily recommend it	.50
Kalif (H.C.) Color, rich strawberry red, or carmine. The mammoth flowers are borne in great profusion. An old favorite and a good cut flower	.50
Little Jewel. 3 ft. A miniature decorative. Popular as a cut flower, especially for decorations. Color, a pleasing peach blossom pink; 3 for \$1	.50
Maid Marion (H.C.) New. A very large full flower of a beautiful shade of rose pink; petals curl and twist, forming a graceful bloom; stems are good and it blooms profusely. A new dahlia that will be a great favorite	1.00
Mariposa (H.C.) A gigantic flower of great depth, perfect form with incurved petals. A beautiful pink shading darker at center with a violet suffusion which adds to the effect. A sturdy grower and a great favorite	.50
Marmion (Dec.) One of the very largest dahlias. Color is pure golden yellow with bronze suffusion on reverse of petals and the deeper bronzy tone on the high, full center, and an outline of same shade around each petal enhances the beauty of the flower. Petals are long and wavy and eliminate any hint of coarseness. The long, cane-like stems hold the huge blooms erect. Scored 90 in Northwest Trial Garden. One of the big prize winners	1.00
Miss California (Pelican) (Dec.) Won the Santa Barbara trophy in 1926. Blooms are 6 to 9 inches across, held well above the foliage on strong, erect stems. Color described as an Oriental Fuchsia. A fine early bloomer good for commercial or exhibition uses	.50
Mrs. Carl Salbach (Dec.) Although not as deep as Jersey's Beauty, this Dahlia is very similar in petal formation, stem and keeping qualities, all of which are ideal. Color, lilac rose shading to white at base of petals, giving it a general tone of soft rose	.50
Mrs. Edna Spencer (Cac.) A beautiful shade of orchid lavender and white; flowers are large and are held well above the foliage on long strong stems. Exceptionally free bloomer, and keeps extra well when cut	.40
Mrs. W. E. Estes (H.C.) Large pure white	.50
Mrs. Eleanor Martin (Dec.) One of the largest dahlias grown; color is a blending of rose and rich mulberry; an unusual color and a very wonderful dahlia; stems are strong and upright. One of the favorites in the garden or exhibits	.75
Patrick O'Mara (Dec.) The color is an unusually soft and pleasing shade of orange-buff. The flowers are borne on long, strong stems held rigidly erect. One of the most lasting cut flower dahlias, 5 to 6 inches across	.50
Rheinischer Frohsinn (Cac.) Not a new dahlia, but a very popular one with our customers. Color is white at base of petals, quickly blending to bright carmine-rose. Petals incurved. Stems good; free blooming	.50
Shudow's Lavender (Boston). Silvery lavender with white shadings, of beautiful formation. Plants are tall and robust, producing immense flowers on long stems. A general favorite	.50
Uncle Tom (Reed-Adams) (Dec.) The deepest garnet dahlia that we have ever seen, nearly black. Rich and artistic with petals like the very finest velvet. Flowers are very large, held erect on long stiff stems. A good keeper and a color needed to finish the Dahlia garden	.50
WALDHEIM SUNSHINE (Dec.) New Eastern. This giant, yet graceful Dahlia is one of the best. A true deep yellow with rich golden suffusion and darker reflex. The bush growth is good, stems are strong and erect. A very free bloomer with perfect centers	2.00
Time was when most gardeners believed that the first of June was quite early enough to plant Dahlia tubers. As a result, many varieties did not come into flower until almost September, and the display would be cut off by frost at its very height.	
But customs change. Today, in an average season and where a well drained, fully sunlit site is used, Dahlias can be planted early in May. Their growth may not be so rapid later on, but by the time really warm weather comes they will have gained a big lead over their June-planted brothers.	



A Basket of Pompon Dahlias

SOME OF THE MOST ATTRACTIVE DAHLIAS

They ask so little and give so much. Little or no staking is required, there is constant bloom, and that splendid quality, long life as a cut flower. They are delightful little guests in the house.

Many people say they have no room for Dahlias, but the POMPONS take up so little, and are a very valuable flower for the small garden, providing bloom when there is a dearth of such. We want to convert you to like, at least, this kind of Dahlia. We are sure you will be delighted with the darling POMPONS.

Aimee. A lovely small bronze.....	\$.30
Amber Queen. Golden amber and orange.....	.35
Bronze Beauty. Beautiful golden apricot; a free bloomer good for cutting, as all pompons are.....	.25
Catherine. A clear canary yellow.....	.25
Darkest of All. Maroon, very dark.....	.25
Dee Dee. Very small. Pale lilac, fine for exhibition.....	.30
Elizabeth. New, golden yellow edged brownish red.....	.30
Girlie. Mauve pink.....	.35
Joe Fette. A splendid pure white.....	.35
Little David. New small orange scarlet.....	.35
Rosea. A rosy lavender; a perfect flower.....	.35
Vivid. Brightest scarlet; bush dwarf.....	.25
Tom Thumb. A very small rich red.....	.35

COLLECTION: The above 13 best POMPONS for \$3.50. Regular list price \$4.00

English Mignon or Dwarf Hybrid Dahlias

Sown in March,
they bloom in June

Seed, 25 cents Per Packet
1/16 oz. \$1.00



As grown from seed. An actual photograph showing a few of the exquisite shades embraced.

*One of the Very Best Floral Introductions
of this Decade*

Easier to Grow from Seed than Asters or Stocks

NOVELTIES

Coltness Gem. English dwarf single red Dahlias. See under Novelties, page 5. Tubers, each .50

Unwin's Hybrid Charm Dahlias. Delightful Mignon Dahlias; beautiful single and semi-double dwarf Dahlias; good keepers and charming for bouquets or house decoration. See under Novelties, page 5. Three different tubers for \$1.00; each .35

HAVE YOU TRIED RAISING YOUR DAHLIAS FROM SEED?

It is not generally realized how extremely simple it is to raise Dahlias from seed. It is, of course, a very much more economical method than purchasing plants. Seedlings, as a general rule, flower as early as tubers or rooted cuttings and bloom very freely. The only disadvantage is that Dahlias do not come perfectly true to type from seed; there is always a small percentage of variation. In the case of 99 growers out of every 100 this is of no consequence, for usually Dahlias are grown for their bedding effect and for cutting for the home. If you have never done so, we strongly advise you to try the following method: Sow the seeds thinly and very shallowly in boxes or pans filled with ordinary potting compost as you would Asters, Stocks, Antirrhinums, etc. If you sow in late February or early March, slight heat will be necessary, but later a cold frame or cold greenhouse will be sufficient. When large enough, pot off each little seedling singly, grow on and, in May, harden off in a cold frame, transplanting to their flowering quarters a little later. The plants will commence to bloom towards the end of June or early July, and will continue until the first severe frost.

While most Dahlias do well from seed, we particularly recommend our Dwarf Charm Hybrids, offered on page 5.

DAHLIA SEEDS

From only the best and choicest varieties. 100 seeds \$1.00; 50 seeds .50
Extra Selected Seeds 50 seeds for \$1.25 or 100 seeds for 2.50

SEEDS NEW BEDDING DAHLIAS COLTNES GEM AND HYBRIDS
Offered on page 5.

ORDER YOUR LILIUM CANDIDUM (MADONNA L.) NOW For Delivery in August and September

There are never enough left in the late summer to go around.
This lily can only be planted successfully in the late summer months.

Lilium Candidum (The Madonna or St. Joseph's Lily)—A perfectly hardy, lovely Lily that succeeds well in every garden. To appreciate its full beauty, the bulbs should stay in the ground for several years. Strong flowering bulbs, 35c each, 3 for \$1 postpaid; \$3.50 per doz., by express. Bigger size, 40c each, 3 for \$1.25 postpaid; \$4.00 per doz., by express. Plant this Lily in August, September the very latest, very shallow. It should not be planted at any other time!

Lexington, Virginia.

DEAR MR. PUDOR:

I am looking forward with the keenest anticipation to the flowering next summer of the Delphinium seeds I got from you in September.

I have never had seeds germinate as quickly, or as abundantly—or to produce such sturdy little plants as yours.

In my garden I specialize in Delphinium (just a small private garden) and I am so delighted to know of your seeds.

MRS. B. T.

Just Among Ourselves

THE THREE CARDINAL RULES OF LANDSCAPING

The mind is at peace, if the eye be caught and held by this well designed garden which exemplifies the three cardinal rules of landscaping:

Preserve open lawn center.

Avoid straight lines.

Plant in masses, not isolated.

We have never understood why *Thermopsis Caroliniana* is not better known and more used. Coming as it does with the Delphiniums and growing as high as the tallest of them, they make a splendid combination. It belongs to the pea family and the flowers are pea-shaped and clustered, of a very clear yellow. The foliage is also pea-like and delicate. Orange and white Lilies with this and a few Delphiniums would be another combination for the yellow garden.

Either from seeds or plants.

THE FORGET-ME-NOT ANCHUSA

Not infrequently the Forget-Me-Not Anchusa (*Anchusa myosotidiflora*) is mistaken for a real although large Forget-Me-Not, having exactly the same delicate blue color. The flowers are carried two feet high on stiff, wiry stems. A good sized group of this alkanet in bloom readily arrests attention, so elegant is its growth, and so delicate its color. It is essentially a plant for the mixed borders, where it is most effective, grouped in the foreground. Often it seeds freely, seedlings springing up around established plants. The best return, however, is obtained from two-year-old or older plants, which flower profusely. The culture of this Anchusa calls for no special treatment, it being a true perennial and perfectly hardy, not rotting away after flowering and leaving blank spaces such as *A. italicica* and its varieties are inclined to do. Seeds hard to obtain. Best from plants or divisions.

ANNUAL LARKSPUR—A Grand Cut FLOWER for Fall

This is just a reminder that about July 1 is a good time to make a sowing of annual Larkspur outdoors. You want a good rich soil, but sow thinly. Many florists are apt to waste a lot of seed by sowing too thickly, and thereby get poor results later on. The annual Larkspur in particular should have room for development; it will mean better stems and better flowers. Seed sown about July 1 should result in good flowers during September and, with fair weather conditions, you will cut away into October. Don't sow mixed seed; have the pink, blue and white separate. These Larkspurs, when in bloom in early Fall, are always useful, no matter how good your Asters or Dahlias may be. Nothing is finer for the filling of baskets, either by themselves or when used in connection with Roses, Carnations or garden flowers. They don't interfere in any way with the perennial Larkspur, but often can be used where the latter may be considered too heavy.

PLANTS OF TROLLIUS LEDEBOURI—"GOLDEN QUEEN" GLOBE FLOWER

This is certainly one of the finest novelties of recent years; a wonderfully free bloomer, both in spring and again in the fall up to and after frosts, October into November. We can sell a few plants—blooming size—at 50c each, no dozen price, all subject to previous sale. You will certainly love the plant. Also seeds as found under the proper heading.

Talk about a lovely color combination. Nothing in the way of a flower combination is lovelier than pale pink Gerbera (Transvaal Daisy) and slender sprays of light Blue Delphiniums, unless it is dark blue Delphiniums (of the Bella Donna type) and clear yellow or brilliant orange and red ones. If you have never grown the Gerberas do try a few this season, even if you cannot carry them through the winter in your very cold climate (but we believe you can). You will get joy and pleasure out of them during the summer, not to be measured in dollars and cents.

One of the prettiest flower pictures in our garden last summer was a long bed of *Leptosiphon* (*Phlox Worts*), the new French hybrids. Such lovely colors and such sweet little starry blossoms; they transplant well but we left them quite thick in the bed in which the seed was sown and the border was just one solid sheet of lovely colors; if you want the loveliest border you ever had, sow it to *Leptosiphon* this season. *Anagallis* or *Pimpernel* is another annual treasure. In Spain, where it came from, it is a perennial; it blooms all summer long without cessation, way into the fall; dry, hot weather has no effect on the plants, and it is lovely for the Alpine garden; a mixed border is charming, but the blue, a rich, Gentian blue, is particularly lovely, and speaking of Gentians and blue, there are now blooming in our Alpine gardens verily the loveliest blue flowers you want to see; and this after several frosts and many days of rain and fog.

The charming *Gentiana Sino-Ornata*, conceded to be the loveliest of all Gentians; unfortunately this specie does not seed, but fortunately it is a fast grower and can thus be easily propagated. We imported a lot of plants from abroad last year, but are not permitted to sell any until 1933—keep it in mind.

Novelties? Yes, many come out every season; only a few are worthy, but among those worthy ones the new *Trollius* or *Globe Flower*, *Ledebouri* "Golden Queen," is certainly a treasure; you should grow it in your garden! Natural time of blooming is in the spring, but during September and October the plant bedecks itself again with a wealth of its large orange-yellow flowers, not minding light frosts a particle. And what long-stemmed flower branches for cutting. Easily grown from seeds and blooms the first season.

Our English Charm Dahlias (or Mignons) were again lovely last summer, and many customers who bought the tubers or raised them from seed (they are as easy to grow from seed as Asters and bloom as soon) were loud in their praises.

FAIR WARNING! Moles are exceedingly fond of *Tigridia* bulbs and they will surely destroy them—eat them—so if you have moles in your garden you must give these bulbs adequate protection to keep the moles away from them.

Virginian Stock—have you ever grown it? If you haven't, you are missing a good thing; seeds are cheap and you can have a wealth of flowers the whole season, fine for cutting.

THE PROBLEM OF THE EDGING PLANT

For the past two seasons my garden has boasted what has seemed to me the handsomest flower edging I have ever seen, and one which I am afraid is going to be copied next summer in half the gardens of the county. I used an oz. of *Alyssum* seed of the variety known as "Carpet of Snow" and a quarter ounce of *Lilac Queen*. The lilac sort grows just enough taller than the white to give the edging a delightful irregularity in height, and the color softens and enlivens the deadness of the white, as used alone, into a pleasing tint, sometimes suggesting a delicate soft gray and again a dainty pink. Toward fall the lilac color grows somewhat stronger than earlier, probably because the colored sort holds out much better than the white.

Innumerable people visit my garden each season, and hardly a garden owner who has seen it recently but has exclaimed over this *Alyssum* edging and has asked the recipe for it. It will be used again this coming summer and indefinitely until the urge for a change seizes me, and then I suppose I shall turn to *Violas* or *lobelias*, for out of all the edging plants I have tried, or seen tried, these three come nearest the standard of perfection. (House Beautiful.)

MECONOPSIS BAILEYI FROM SEED

Much has been written in the past about *Meconopsis Baileyi*, especially regarding the growing of it from seed. My own experience has been that when it is planted in a flat, sprinkled on the surface just the same as any annual poppy seed during the month of March and kept in a semi-protected place out-of-doors, fine germination will take place within a few weeks.

The greatest difficulty will be encountered in transplanting the resulting seedlings. I have gone through the process twice. The first year I used a package of seeds purchased in the United States; the next year the seeds came from Germany. In both cases they grew until two leaves showed. Then I started to transplant, but the first year none survived the ordeal. They must be kept out of the sun, for they are native in a high altitude, and I understand they grow in light forests. The seedlings will stand neither dryness nor heat.

I have succeeded in keeping about four plants, and this is how it was accomplished: When they had three leaves in the seedling box, I transplanted them into three-inch pots, using leaf mold, sand and loam. I placed these pots on the north side of the house next to the foundation and kept them moist. If they are transplanted in a month to their permanent position on the north of the house, not too close to the foundation, very few will be lost, but it would probably be better to let them stay a full year in the seed bed.—Roy Gottschall, Marion, Ohio, in March, 1930, "Horticulture."

Be sure to remember the VERBASCUMS in arranging the yellow garden. They are not enough used and are very lovely in their tall spikes of velvety down topped by clustered yellow flowers. They are much branched and very handsome, and would be most effective in the background. With white Lilies, Thalictrum and EREMURUS blooming with them, and Astilbe japonica in the foreground, they would make a beautiful and dashing picture.

COLORED SLIDES FOR GARDEN CLUB MEETINGS

Over 100 Garden Clubs throughout the states showed our colored Delphinium and flower slides last year; there are some 35 of them in a set, including a little talk on the cultivation of Delphiniums, thrown on the screen and read aloud by the operator; there is also other reading matter, the whole making it a sort of an illustrated lecture. Time required for showing, about 30 to 45 minutes. We have three sets going all the time, and it is well to make application three to four weeks ahead of your meeting. Each club must pay the transportation charges of the slides to the next place, which average about \$1.25 each way—nearby points much less. They must be promptly returned.

Vincennes, Indiana.

Pudor's, Inc., Puyallup, Washington.

Dear Sirs:

Your slides were shown last night in our clubhouse to a most interested group of garden enthusiasts. The pictures were lovely and very inspiring. We grow Delphiniums in this part of the country, but I have never seen such beautiful specimens as you show.

SHADE-LOVING PLANTS

Ferns are not the only plants which enjoy the sunless corner. There are species of Begonias which will flower in total shade. There is a charming little perennial called Coral Bells (*Heuchera sanguinea*), whose slender spikes of dark pink flowers are now seen in many gardens. Foxglove and Canterbury Bells, Columbine and Primulas all enjoy the cool earth of the shady corner.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

"MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN BULLETIN," entitled "GROWING PLANTS FROM SEEDS," handsomely illustrated with 29 photographs, showing the whole process of sowing seeds to the transplanting of the seedlings. It is by far the best bulletin on the subject we have ever seen. Through the courtesy of the Botanical Garden we were given special permission to reprint this bulletin. Price 15c. Ask for it.

Please send stamps or coin, or include amount with your order (except the U. S. Departmental bulletins; write for these direct to Washington, D. C.)

A MOST EXCELLENT 90-PAGE PLANT BULLETIN

Handsomely illustrated. Write to Washington, D. C., U. S. Department of Agriculture, for Farmers' Bulletin No. 1381 (free) entitled "Herbaceous Perennials." All your troubles and questions are answered and solved in this most excellent publication. Don't ask us for this bulletin.

INSECT ENEMIES OF THE FLOWER GARDEN

Kill them dead. U. S. Department of Agriculture, Farmers' Bulletin No. 1495, will tell you how. Send 15c in coin (not stamps) to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. Do not send to us for it.

United States Department of Agriculture Farmers' Bulletin No. 1370, entitled "DAHLIAS FOR THE HOME," will give you valuable information on the successful growing, propagating, etc., of Dahlias. It is free for the asking. Write to Washington, D. C., for it, addressing as above. **Do not ask us for this bulletin.**

HINTS ON SOWING FLOWER SEEDS

When sowing seeds bear in mind the fact that every fertile seed contains a living plant in embryo. The germ of life is there in a state of suspended animation and only awaits favorable conditions to quicken and develop. Water, heat and air are the all-important factors, and a happy combination of these must be the object of all preparations.

WATER

As a general rule, a seed requires to take up a quantity of water equal to its own bulk to enable the germinating processes to commence. After these have once started, germination must go on, and growth continue, or the embryo will perish.

TEMPERATURE

Experiments have proved that seeds of hardy plants give the best percentage of germination if sown in a temperature of 45 to 50 degrees. Half-hardy subjects should be given 10 degrees more, while Cucumbers, Melons, Bananas, and the like, which revel under tropical conditions, should be afforded a seed bed temperature of 70 to 75 degrees.

AIR

Seeds breathe, giving off during the germinating processes carbon dioxide, and unless this can readily escape, germination is materially hindered, hence the advisability of using an open sandy compost that air can readily penetrate.

SEED SOWING UNDER GLASS

Seeds of any type sown under glass in pots or boxes should be sown very thinly, and be just lightly pressed into the soil with the aid of a piece of board. The soil should have been previously moistened and allowed to drain and, after sowing, cover the seed with three times its own diameter of fine sandy soil. By this method the seed is enclosed in a moist bed from which loss of water by evaporation must be checked by covering the pots, etc., with sheets of glass, and shading from direct sunshine with paper until the seedlings appear, as the soil must on no account be allowed to become dry after sowing. If possible, avoid any further watering until the seed has germinated, but should it appear necessary, water is best applied by standing the pot or pan in water up to the rim.

SEED SOWING OUT OF DOORS

Outdoor sowings are less under control, but the careful cultivator will usually be able to get a satisfactory seed bed. This is of the utmost importance, as much good seed is ruined by being sown when the soil is in an unsuitable condition. Good results can never be obtained by sowing in a pasty soil, the land should work freely without "balling," a condition that can often be obtained early in the season by lightly forking over and leaving to dry for a few hours in the sun and wind before attempting to rake down.

SOWING HARDY ANNUALS

Seeds of Hardy Annuals can be sown direct into the position in which the plants are to bloom; making both spring and autumn sowings, the best months being March and April—September and October, respectively, for most types. Prepare the positions thoroughly, sow the seed very thinly and cover with fine sandy soil. Many species, including such favorites as Mignonette, Clarkia, Godetia, Nigella, Schizanthus and many others, transplant readily, and an earlier supply of bloom may be obtained by sowing these subjects in boxes in gentle heat during early March, hardening the plants prior to transplanting to their flowering positions during April. The first mentioned is popularly supposed to be a difficult subject to transplant, but this will not be found to be the case if transplanting is firmly done when the soil is in a fairly moist condition; the plants should not be watered in, but may be freshened by spraying with a syringe, or fine rosed can, should the weather prove dry and sunny.

SOWING HALF-HARDY ANNUALS

Such as Asters, Phlox Drummondii, Salpiglossis, etc., should be sown in boxes as pots on a mild-hot-bed during first or second weeks in April, and grown on steadily during the six or eight weeks that must elapse before it is safe to put them into their flowering quarters. The more tender types, usually grown for greenhouse decoration, such as, for instance, the Thunbegias, Celosias, Torenias, etc., should be sown in good time, say April at the latest, or the season will be far spent before they are in bloom.

HARDY BIENNIALS

Should be sown at an earlier date than is usually the case; much better plants can then be obtained and the wealth of bloom these will give in the spring will amply repay. A good general rule to adopt, and one that will provide a useful timely reminder, is to make a point of sowing seeds of Hardy Biennial plants for the following year's supply at the time the current year's plants are in full bloom.

HARDY PERENNIALS

Seeds of these should be sown during spring and early summer, and where the convenience exists it is a good plan to sow in pots or boxes in a cold frame, transplanting when large enough to handle into nursery beds until the autumn. Otherwise, the seed may be sown in the open ground, observing the precautions already advised as to conditions of soil, etc. Shading is important and the seed beds should be protected from full sun until the seedlings are well established.

THE USE OF COLD FRAMES

Cold frames are easier to construct than hot beds, and much simpler to handle. The management of hot beds requires no little skill. They will be used on large estates where there are professional gardeners, as a matter of course, but the average amateur will obtain much better results from cold frames. The difference between hot beds and cold frames is that the former are heated, usually by means of a thick layer of fresh manure under the surface soil, while no heat is used in cold frames except that which is received from the sun. Cold frames are available for use three or four weeks before the last freezing date.

Frames are commonly 6 x 3 feet and are placed in a corner of the garden containing good soil. They should be made preferably of planks, although ordinary boards will suffice, and should be at least a foot high at the back and eight inches at the front, the slope being towards the sun. It is well to have the frames banked up around the sides with earth or manure.

A cold frame may be covered with an ordinary hot bed sash, but there are several substitutes on the market which are cheaper and about as satisfactory. One is a prepared cloth which lets in the sunlight, while keeping out the cold. Another and rather more durable substitute is made of fine wire, the openings of which are filled with a material resembling celluloid. These substitutes are much lighter than glass, and for that reason easier to handle. They are coming into somewhat general use, even among commercial growers, and are admirably adapted for the needs of amateurs. For that matter, though, an unused double window or any discarded sash may be made to serve the desired purpose. It is not necessary, of course, to make the cold frame the size mentioned above, except as a matter of convenience when using commercial sash.

Many vegetables, like cabbages, cauliflowers, Brussels sprouts, lettuce, cucumbers, corn and melons, and most of the annual flowers may be started in a cold frame a few weeks before the time for setting them in the open ground. Plants like tomatoes, peppers and egg plants which have been started in boxes in the house earlier in the season may be hardened off in a cold frame.

Seeds may be sown in the soil, in which event it is wise to spade it over as deeply as possible and to incorporate a little well rotted manure. Many skilled gardeners prefer to use flats or paper pots which are set on the ground under the sash. There is a distinct advantage in this plan, because the plants can be shifted to the open ground without much disturbance of the roots. If paper pots are used, it is not necessary to remove them. Dirt bands are also often used. They are similar to paper pots, except that they have no bottoms and are set in flats or on boards.

HOW TO FIND US—OUR LOCATION

From the East and Seattle—Take any of the three paved highways direct to Puyallup (distance 35 miles west of Seattle). Locate and drive to the Northern Pacific Depot in Puyallup on Stewart Avenue (located on north side of track), then drive on Stewart Avenue one mile due west parallel with the Northern Pacific tracks to our Gardens (you can't miss it).

From the South (Portland via Tacoma)—Distance 8 miles east of Tacoma; inquire for the Hill Road to Puyallup, via the U. S. Indian Hospital. When you go round the hospital grounds and cemetery, don't turn off to the left over the bridge; keep straight ahead. Six miles out of Tacoma you come to the "Forks." Take the pavement to the left, cross Clark's Creek and the Northern Pacific tracks, and drive due east on a brick pavement (Stewart Avenue) two miles to our gardens on your left, immediately opposite the railroad track (easily found and you cannot miss it).

If you take the pavement at the aforementioned "Forks" to the right, it takes you via the Western Washington Experiment Station to the business part of Puyallup. We are located one mile west from the city proper and the railway depot, on Stewart Avenue West, near 12th Street.

Bus Service—Out of Seattle, hourly service to Puyallup. Round trip \$1.50. If you will phone to the house—1627—we will send a car to the bus station in Puyallup to meet you (distance one mile), just a nice walk.

From Tacoma—Hourly service direct to our gardens, but take the Stewart Avenue bus, NOT the Pioneer bus. Fare 15 cents.

PLEASE DO NOTE: WE ARE NOT OPEN FOR BUSINESS ON SUNDAYS DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS, EXCEPT BY SPECIAL PREVIOUS APPOINTMENT. However, visitors to the Garden are welcome to sun-down—not later!

Please Read This Important Notice

Beginning January 1st, 1932, your personal check will be subject to ten cents collection charges and we can not accept personal checks any longer for a less amount than \$1.00. Buy a money order instead!

On account of much loss through personal checks sent to us—either from "not sufficient funds" or the closing of banks, we will be obliged to wait for the collection and payment of personal checks before we can fill orders; this, however, does not apply to checks sent to us by OLD CUSTOMERS or PEOPLE KNOWN TO US, nor does it apply to so-called "certified" checks. New customers will please either send us "certified" checks, or preferably Money Orders. Thank you.

Pudor's Garden Gift Package

A LOVELY BIRTHDAY PRESENT OR GIFT PACKAGE

THAT YOUR FRIENDS WILL APPRECIATE FOR YEARS AND BLESS YOU EVER AFTERWARDS

THREE will be enclosed in a beautiful outside picture envelope with your name on it—not ours—ten different varieties of beautiful and unusual flower seeds, easy to grow and hardy anywhere. Here is the collection: One package each of

ANAGALLIS (the lovely Pimpernel) SUNSHINE ASTERS. FINEST MIXED LARKSPUR. LEPTOSYMPHON (the charming new French Hybrid Phloxworts) NEMOPHILA. PHACELIA. VIRGINIAN STOCK. FINEST DAHLIA FLOWERED ZINNIAS, and one package of PUDOR'S FAMOUS DELPHINIUS "PRIZE WINNER" STRAIN."

The catalog value of this collection is \$1.50. You pay us One Dollar!

In addition a copy of the following poem is enclosed:

Eastward In Eden

NOT in the starlight, not in moonlight, even,
Are gardens most divine, but when the dawn
Creates a new-born Eden of the world!
Go then into a garden when the Day
Walks first among the roses by the path.
Lean down your cheek against the petals, cool
With early sun-bright air and chilly dew;
Lift up with careful hand a drooping spray
Pluck out a thorny weed set props aright
Be one with all the Garden's growth and need—
And you will know the sharpest joy of life—
The joy of giving love and service due,
And winning back as recompense for love,
The very breath and soul of beauty's self!

I do not think it strange that God first set
His new creation, Man, in garden ways
There is no other spot in all the earth,
To which the mortal heart so cleaves and clings
As to a garden—whether it may be
Broad acres or a rift among the rocks,
No larger than the space for seven seeds!
As Jesus said of men, so of His flowers
Where two or three are gathered, there is God.

—AGNES KENDRICK GRAY.

Send your card (no writing) with your order, same to be enclosed in the gift package. Don't forget to give name and full address of your friend, and WRITE PLAINLY. If you want the package to be sent "insured", please add ten cents, \$1.10 in all.

We ask you, What more thoughtful and loving gift can you give?

BEAUTIFUL IRIS BULBS

*Order Them Anytime for SEPTEMBER
and OCTOBER Planting!*

BEAUTIFUL IRIS BULBS

Order them anytime for September and October planting

DUTCH IRIS (Older Varieties)

ALBERT CUYP. A rich, pure white with a pure yellow blotch.

IMPERATOR. One of the best; a rich dark blue with an extra large flower.

DAVID TENIERS. A porcelain blue with cream falls.

HART NIBRIG. A brilliant clear dark blue.

HOBBEEMA. A pale blue with yellow falls; a strong grower.

REMBRANDT. Deep blue with standards a richer blue with orange-yellow blotch.
One of the best.

Top size bulbs of any of the above: 90c per dozen, 3 dozen for \$2.50

Not less than 3 of any variety sold at 10c each

1 dozen each of the 6 named varieties (6 dozen) for \$5.00

BEST MIXTURE of Dutch Iris bulbs, flowering size, 75c per doz., \$6.00 per 100

DUTCH IRIS (Finer New Varieties)

The flowers are larger, more graceful and of greater substance and finer color. They have better stems and are more disease-resistant than the older varieties. There are not enough of these new Dutch Iris to supply the demand, hence order EARLY, and name some substitutes from the older varieties.

YELLOW QUEEN. 28 in. tall. Both the standards and falls golden yellow. We have never offered an all-yellow Dutch Iris before.

THERESA SCHWARTZA. 24 in. tall. Standards pale lavender; falls pure white with very narrow orange stripes.

E. B. GARNIER. 24 in. tall. Both standards and falls a uniform dark blue; an improved "IMPERATOR."

THEO. WYCK. 20 in. tall. Standards and falls uniform corn-flower blue, with narrow orange stripe; very beautiful.

FIRST SIZE BULBS of any of the above new varieties, \$1.25 per doz., postpaid;
3 doz. for \$3.50. NOT OFFERED IN MIXTURE.

LESS THAN A DOZEN, 12½c each.

ENGLISH IRIS

Latest to bloom of bulb Irises. Flowers especially good for cutting.

	10	100
ELECTRA. Pale blue; an extra fine sort.....	\$1.50
SKY BLUE (CELESTE). Very large blossom and blooms late.....	1.50	\$12.00
ROSA BONHEUR. White, splashed dark carmine; early.....	1.50	12.00
PRINCESS DAGMAR. Creamy white, feathered rosy-mauve.....	1.50	12.00
ROYAL BLUE. A rich dark all-blue.....	25 for \$2.75.	1.25 10.00
Royal Blue is the only variety that we have a fairly large stock of; the others are scarce. English Iris are not offered in mixture.		
TRICOLOR (new). This is the largest, best growing and one of the hand-somest varieties. Azure blue blending to white center with very distinct bar and arrow of gold; Standards are violet. We have only a hundred of these to spare.....		each \$.20

SPANISH IRIS

BLANCHE FLEUR. White, tinged with light blue.

CAJANUS. A tall, large golden yellow.

FLORA. A lovely combination of pale lavender and cream with a brilliant orange blotch.

Any of the above Spanish Iris, 75c per doz.; 3 doz., \$2.00; 6 per 100
A GRAND MIXTURE—60c per doz., \$5 per 100, \$40 per 1000

Spring Catalog—1932
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BALANCE FORWARD

OVER

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**Important Notice Regarding Your
Personal Checks**

READ IT!

Beginning January 1st, 1932, your personal check will be subject to ten cent collection charges and we can not accept personal checks any longer for a less amount than \$1.00. Buy a money order instead.

On account of much loss through personal checks sent to us—either from "not sufficient funds" or the closing of banks, we will be obliged to wait for the collection and payment of personal checks before we can fill orders; this, however, does not apply to checks sent to us by OLD CUSTOMERS or PEOPLE KNOWN TO US, nor does it apply to so-called "certified" checks. New customers will please either send us "certified" checks, or preferably Money Orders. Thank you.



"One picture is worth a thousand words" (from the Chinese)
PINK ROSES, BLUE DELPHINIUMS, WHITE MADONNA LILIES

“GOD ALMIGHTY first planted a garden, and, indeed, it is the purest of human pleasures. It is the greatest refreshment to the spirits of man without which buildings and palaces are but gross handywork.”

Thus wrote that wise philosopher, Bacon, in the sixteenth century.



Pudors, Inc.

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